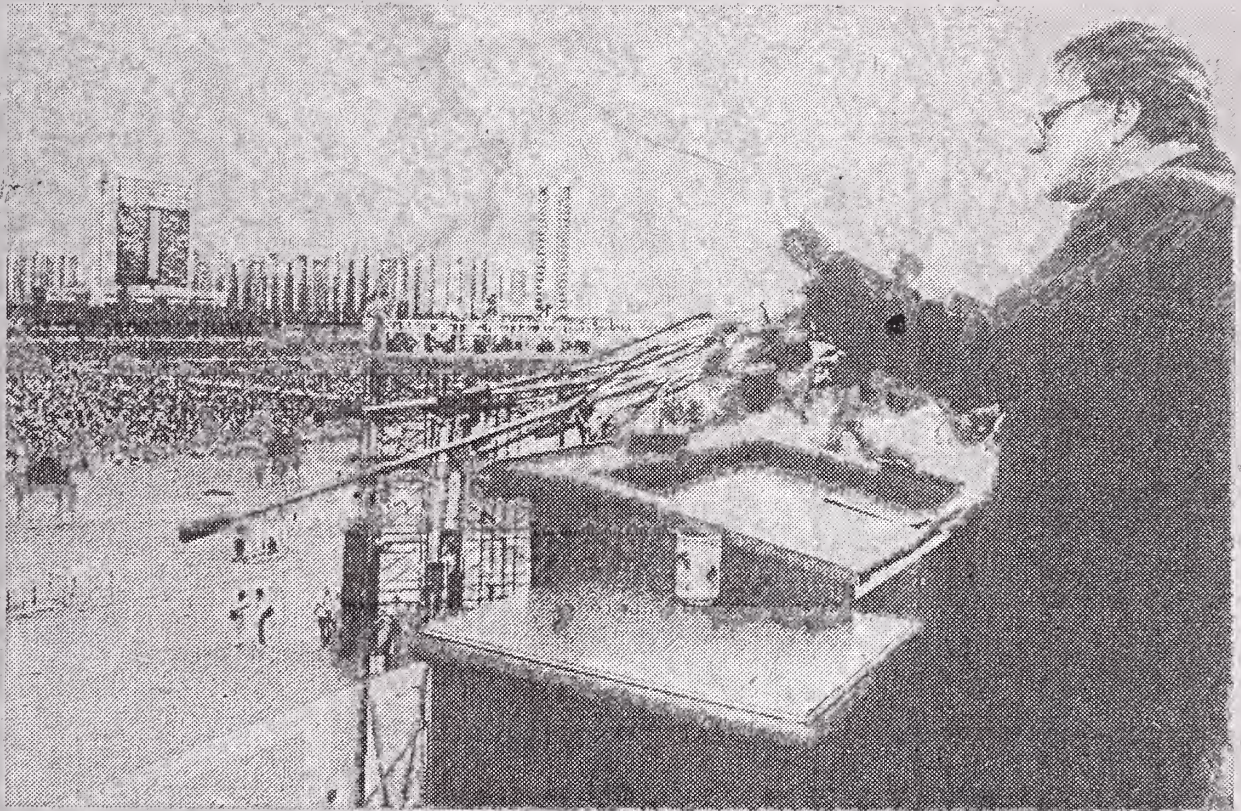


Aug. 20, 1954



Associated Press

BILLY GRAHAM IN SEOUL: The American evangelist addressing a crowd of about one million at Yoido Plaza in the South Korean capital. The gathering marked the centennial of the introduction of Christianity to Korea.

Aug. 19, 1954

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THE
PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH
OF
KOREA

The Korean Church Centennial



As we celebrate this centenary of the founding of the protestant church in Korea, we are especially thankful for God's grace that is shown through the labors and sufferings of those who pioneered in the early days of this church. The blood of martyrs was added to the contributions of service, courage, and faithfulness of the many who have gone about showing forth the Gospel in this land.

We are thankful that God has so nourished this church in Korea that it has grown within constantly changing national and international situations. We have discovered a warm unity of God's service in the world: among ourselves, within the Fellowship of the world church, with our missionary co-workers, and with the partner churches where our Korean missionaries are at work.

For the second century of our church, we seek the love of our fellow Christians throughout the world as it is expressed through your unceasing prayers, concern, and cooperation so that together we might faithfully fulfill the tasks committed to us by the Father, the Son, and the Holy spirit.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Eui-ho Lee". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

General Secretary (Rev.) **Lee, Eui-ho**

ARISE, FOR THY LIGHT IS COME (Isaiah 60:1)



Korean Church Centennial Mission Conference, May 1983.

Greetings from the Moderator



Our Korean church has now completed its first one hundred years of life. Although this has only been one hundred years by the calendar, in content, we have received blessings and grace sufficient for thousands of years. Today we have an independent democratic government, freedom for mission, growth in the church, evangelism for our people, and we enjoy favorable conditions for missionary outreach throughout Asia. All of these are matters of surpassing blessing and grace.

As we come to our Centennial year, we give glory to God. We also give thanks to our many partner churches beginning with those in the United States, for their precious gift of the Gospel. And we further give thanks to our many missionary co-workers who have given of their strength in the preaching of the Gospel and have shared in the pain and pleasure of our people for a lifetime, and some of whose missionary families have served for three or four generations.

It is our prayer that from the hilltop perspective of a hundred years, the Church may find itself full of life receiving the guidance of the Holy Spirit as in the time of the Book of Acts, that it may affirm its consciousness of the interrelated body and limbs of Christ through its ecumenical unity, and may serve resolutely in the continuing future tasks of national evangelism and international mission. We and all of our fellow-Christians now proclaim to the nations of the world with excitement, confidence, and joy that a volcano of mission is indeed exploding in our time. Therefore in the coming century let us all work together to become truly faithful laborers for the salvation of the whole world according to God's plan.

Moderator (Rev.) **Rim, In-shik**

Historical Landmarks

- 1879 Baptism of Suh, Sang-yoon in Manchuria, translation and printing of the Ross New Testament, transmission into Korea.
- 1884 The Solae Church (*Whanghae Province*) founded by Suh, Sang-yoon.
- Sept. 20, 1884 Horace N. Allen, M.D. arrives in Korea as a medical missionary of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.
- Apr. 5, 1885 Rev. Horace G. Underwood lands in Inchon on Easter Sunday as an evangelistic missionary of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A.
- Oct. 1889 Rev. J. Henry Davies, a missionary of the Australian Presbyterian Church, arrives in Pusan.
- Oct. 20, 1892 Miss Linnie Davis of the Presbyterian Church, U.S. arrives in Korea for service.
- Jan. 28, 1893 The Presbyterian (*Missionary*) Council organized.
- Sept. 8, 1898 Rev. Robert G. Grierson of the Canadian Presbyterian Church arrives in Korea for service.
- May 15, 1901 Presbyterian Theological Seminary founded in Pyengyang *by S. A. Moffett*
- Sept. 20, 1901 Presbyterian Council reorganized to include Korean elders and assistants with the missionaries.
- Sept. 17, 1907 The Presbytery of All Korea organized, the first seven Korean ministers ordained. *S. A. Moffett first moderator*
- Sept. 1, 1912 General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Chosen (*Korea*) organized with 44 missionaries, 52 Korean ministers, and 125 Korean elders.
- Sept. 9, 1934 Fiftieth Anniversary of the Church memorial service.
- Sept. 19, 1938 The General Assembly (*at Pyengyang West Gate Church*) forced by the Japanese government to worship at Shinto shrine.
- Sept. 20, 1938 Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Pyengyang closed.
- May 5, 1943 Presbyterian Church of Chosen reorganized under Japanese pressure as the Chosen Presbyterian Division of the Japan Christian Church.

- Aug. 15, 1945 End of World War II in the Pacific, liberation from Japan and division of Korea at the 38th Parallel.
- Sept. 8, 1945 Conference of the Southern United Denominations organized.
- Jan. 17, 1946 Founding of the *Kidok Kongbo* (*Christian News*) denominational newspaper.
- Jun. 12, 1946 First General Assembly in South Korea.
- Mar. 28, 1949 General Assembly revises the name of the Church to be the "Presbyterian Church of Korea"; Presbyterian Seminary reestablished on South Mountain in Seoul.
- Jun. 25, 1950 Beginning of the Korean War.
- May 24, 1951 Korye-pah group withdraws from the General Assembly and forms a new denomination.
- Apr. 29, 1953 General Assembly divides with the Presbyterian Church in the Republic of Korea established as a new denomination.
- Sept. 24, 1958 General Assembly divides in half and reorganized as two separate denominations.
- Sept. 19, 1977 Centennial Preparation Committee organized and rules adopted.
- Sept. 1981 Centennial celebration work plan and budget adopted by General Assembly.
- Sept. 1982 General Assembly Seoul celebrates the 70th Anniversary of the founding of the General Assembly.
- May, 1983 Centennial Mission Conference held at Young Nak Church, Seoul.

The Presbytery of All Korea, organized in Pyongyang 1907.



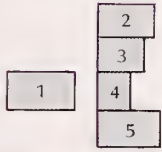
Church Growth

During the past one hundred years, the Korean church has enjoyed a very wonderful growth and as such has drawn the attention and expectations of the world. During this time the Church paid a high price for its faith, yet it has grown even greater in spite of, and perhaps because of: thirty-six years of harsh suppression of our national right, the division of our country into north and south by the great powers after the Liberation, the suffering of the Korean War, the confusion and division of the churches in the South, and the scattering of the church in the struggle against dictatorship.

The Repentance and Revival Movement of 1907, our present Centennial Movement with its goal of five thousand churches and 1.5 million members, and other church expansion movements are of special interest as Korean church growth movements. Dawn prayer meetings, all night fasting and prayer, and Bible study enthusiasm have all served as catalysts for the growth of the Church. The Korean Church has founded large numbers of schools at each level, hospitals, and social agencies, whose service and contribution Korean social and cultural history records.



1. *The Solae Church which was organized in 1884 before Underwood's arrival in Korea.*
2. *Saemunan Church, the Rev. Kim, Tong-ik is senior pastor with approximately 3,000 members meeting for worship.*
3. *The Somang Presbyterian Church was founded in Seoul in 1977. With the leadership of the Rev. Kwak, Sun-hee, it is representative of many growing congregations. Approximately 6,000 believers.*
4. *The South Gate Presbyterian Church in Seoul. The Rev. Kim, Kyu-pyung is pastor with about 1,500 believers.*
5. *The Hwalbin Presbyterian Church was founded in Seoul with a concern for the neglected poor people. The pastor Rev. Kim, Jin-hong and members moved to reclaimed land in the Namyang Bay. Much rural mission has developed from this movement.*



Current Statistics

(as of December 1982)

1. Number of Presbyteries	41
2. Number of Churches	4,168
3. Fulltime Church Workers	
Pastors	2,350
Unordained Evangelists	2,813
Total	5,163
4. Church Officers	
Elders	7,228
Ordained Deacons	4,833
Kwun-sa(Unordained women elders)	11,066
Temporary Deacons	134,475
Total	157,602
5. Church Membership	
Baptized Adults	438,733
Baptized Infants	55,939
Catechumens	131,068
Registrants	679,611
Total	1,305,351



Yongnak Presbyterian Church was founded in 1945 by a group of North Korean refugees and their pastor, Rev. Han, Kyung-chick. The present pastor is Rev. Park, Cho-choon. The Church has become famous throughout the world for its growth with approximately 25,000 Christians gathering for worship each Sunday.

Theological Education



Presbyterian Theological Seminary

- 1901 Classes begun in Pyongyang by Dr. Samuel A. Moffett with two students.
- 1907 Seven students graduate at first commencement.
- 1938 Seminary closed because Japanese forced worship at Shinto shrines.
- 1940 Theological education begun again under the first Korean president, Rev. Ch'ae, P'il-gun.
- 1960 New Seminary building erected on present campus in Kwangjang-dong, Seoul.

Present Students:

In four year Pre-Seminary course.	938
In three year Seminary course (M. Div)	483
In Pastoral Studies.	280
In three year Graduate School	28
In Th.D., D.Min., Pastoral Studies, and Women's Seminary, etc.	204
Total	1,933

President: Litt.D. Park, Chang-hwan

Professors. 33

Motto: "Devotion and Scholarship"

Area Seminaries

Seoul Presbyterian Seminary

(Principal: Rev. Kang, Shin-myung)

Honam Presbyterian Seminary

(Kwangju—Principal: Rev. Hwang, Seung-yong)

Yungnam Seminary

(Taegu—Principal: Rev. Lee, Sang-kun)

Pusan Presbyterian Seminary

(Principal: Rev. Woo, Ik-hyun)

Taejon Seminary

(Principal: Rev. Moon, Chun-sup)

Chunju Hanil Theological Seminary

(Principal: Rev. Kang, Tack-hyun)

World Mission

The Korean Church has always shown great enthusiasm for overseas missions. Even when the Presbytery of all Korea was first organized in 1907, it immediately sent out one of its first seven ministers to be ordained as a missionary to the Island of Cheju. Furthermore, at the time when the General Assembly was organized in 1912, three more missionaries were commissioned to serve in China. After missionary work was begun on Cheju Island, Korean Presbyterian missionaries were sent out to Siberia, Japan, Manchuria, and other parts of China. Today we are sending workers not only to Southeast Asia, but also to Central and South America, the Middle East, Africa, and Northern Europe, a total of twenty-five countries and forty-seven missionary units now working. Many new requests for help are still being received and in the near future we foresee a continuing increase in the number of Presbyterian Church of Korea missionaries working overseas.



1





1. *The 1981 Training Conference for the overseas missionaries of this Church.*
2. *The Rev. Kim, Yoon-suk, missionary to Indonesia (man on back row) at the graduation ceremony of the Hope Kindergarten which he established there.*
3. *Rev. Yoo, Tong-won, missionary to the Philippines (standing, left end), has pioneered in the establishment of a prayer retreat center in the highlands at Pulusan. He appears here with the family of a t.b. patient.*

2

3



The Departments of the

EVANGELISM



EDUCATION



SOCIAL



RURAL



CHAPLAINS



General Assembly

National Evangelism (*a goal of 5,000 congregations and 1,500,000 constituents by 1984*)

World Evangelism

Urban Industrial Mission

Rural Church Development (*starting churches and arranging for their support*)

Blind Mission (*evangelism and operations to restore sight*)

Chaplaincy Program (*chaplains for schools, prisons, hospitals, and police*)

To date about 370 persons have received their sight in operation to restore the sight of the blind.

Study of education policy, development of Church School texts, establishment of Bible correspondence courses, publication of teaching guides and materials for lay training, publishing of books for Bible and Theology study, training of teachers for all age groups.

Educational Policy Consultation for establishing the directions of Christian Education in the denomination.

Training leaders for social mission, pension and health plans for church ministers, welfare work with individuals and institutions, encouraging the church to serve society.

Church workers in a training program for strengthening their social development and mission vision.

Study rural mission, develop self-support in rural churches, find assistance for weak churches, assist grain banks, study the problems of minimum pay for pastors, provide scholarships for children of rural pastors, training of rural workers.

A rural village which is engaged in successful farming on the basis of the General Assembly Rural Life Department's Rice Bank plan.

Provide scholarships to those training for military chaplaincy, study mission to the military assist chaplains with equipment and literature, and with salary supplement. Speakers for military units, Chaplain's retreats, Community relationships with chaplains.

The Korean Church's Nationwide Evangelism Movement has had excellent results from a concentrated mission with the nation's armed forces. A mass baptismal service is shown here.

General Assembly Related

Universities and Colleges: Soong Jun University (*Seoul*)
 Keimyung University (*Taegu*)
 Seoul Women's University
 (*Seoul*)
 Hannam University (*Taejon*)
 Yonsei University (*Seoul*)

Middle and High Schools: 22

Hospitals: 8

Social Service Institutions: Church Worker's Retirement Home (*Anyang*)
 House of Grace (*Seoul*)
 Anyang Vocational Training Institute
 Nowon Children's House
 Yongdeungpo Urban-Industrial Mission



1. Soongsil College was founded in Pyeongyang in 1897. After Liberation in 1945, the College was re-established in Seoul as Soong Jun University.

2. The Chonju Presbyterian Medical Center (Jesus Hospital) had its beginnings in the tiny women's clinic started by Dr. Mattie Ingold in 1897.

Institutions

Presbytery and Local Church Related

Educational:	Kindergartens	346
	Bible Clubs	22
	People's Schools	7
	Elementary Schools	6
	Other	23
Social Service:	Retirement Homes	7
	Nursery Homes	84
	Orphanages	10
	Mother and Child Homes	5
	Other	1



- | | |
|---|--|
| 3 | 3. Taegu Presbyterian Medical Center (Tongsan Hospital) was founded in 1899. H. Moffett, Surgt. 18 - 192 |
| 4 | 4. Kijun Christian Girls' School was founded in Chonju in 1907. |
| 5 | 5. Anyang Presbyterian Retirement Home for Church Workers near Seoul was opened in 1954 by Dr. Edward Adams. |

A Message



The 68th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Korea

By decision of the 68th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Korea, the following message was sent to our member churches in Korea, our partner churches, and all other churches in the world.

1. Through the inhumane Soviet destruction of a KAL airline the anger and tension of the people of the world has been increased. Since there is an increasing danger of a nuclear holocaust by the superpowers, there is immediate need for the churches to participate in securing peace.

2. We fervently desire an early joyful day of reunion when the sufferings of 10,000,000 divided families will be ended and we desire a speedy and peaceful reunification of the Korean people and nation.

3. We recognize the surprising economic development in Korea in spite of the geopolitical difficulties and limited natural resources. However, we wish to emphasize the truth that we must give priority to social justice and human respect, rather than material progress.

4. We are thankful to God that our church has continued to grow inspite of our experience with oppressive Japanese colonialization and the sufferings of the Korean War. But our church is much divided and we sincerely repent of this sin before God who wills that we should be one. In order to give glory to God, we need to work for reconciliation between us to heal the pain of division and bring about unity in the church. (*Rom. 15:7*)

We appeal to our member churches in Korea and partner churches overseas as well as all the churches in the world to join us in prayer for unity, peace, and justice.

Ecumenical Relations

The Presbyterian Church of Korea, seeking to serve the world is in partnership with many organizations and churches overseas

These are not the one-way giving-and-receiving relations to which we were accustomed before the Korean War, but were formed on the basis of worldwide equality and mutual cooperation for the purpose of expanding the Kingdom of Christ in this world. We consider all of the churches of the world which confess Jesus Christ as Saviour to be our partners.

Therefore we have established the following cooperative relationships with overseas churches and ecumenical bodies.



1. Overseas Partner Churches

Association of Churches and Mission in Southwestern Germany

Church of North India

Church of Scotland

Church of South India

Korean Christian Church in Japan

Korean Presbyterian Church in America

Mar Thoma Church in India

Presbyterian Church in Canada

Presbyterian Church in Taiwan

Presbyterian Church of Australia

Presbyterian Church of New Zealand

Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)

United Church of Christ in Japan

United Reformed Church (*England*)

Uniting Church in Australia

2. Ecumenical Bodies

National Council of Churches in Korea

Christian Conference of Asia

World Alliance of Reformed Churches

World Council of Churches

Overseas Missionaries in Korea



Rev. Horace G. Underwood



Horace N. Allen, M.D.

After Dr. Underwood came as the first ordained Presbyterian missionary to Korea, the Presbyterian Church of Australia, the Presbyterian Church of Canada and the American Presbyterian churches (P.C.U.S.A. and P.C.U.S.) dispatched many missionary co-workers who have devoted their lives to the service of the Korean Church. Today, although the number of missionaries is smaller, reflecting the growth and independence of the Korean Church, Korean Christians look back with thankfulness and love for the labors of these pioneers. In the past one hundred years about 1,100 missionaries

from partner churches have served in Korea.

Present Disposition of Missionary Co-Workers (Summer 1984)

Seoul.....	28
Kwangju.....	10
Taegu.....	6
Chonju.....	12
Pusan.....	2
Soonchun.....	2
Taejon.....	8
Masan.....	1
Total.....	69



Retreat-Consultation of the overseas missionaries working with the Presbyterian Church of Korea, December 1983.

Centennial Symbol



This symbol of the Korean Church's Centennial expresses the theme, "Arise, let your light shine." (*Isaiah 60:1*)



The Taeguk (*yang-yin*) mark represents the Korean nation.



The form of the living fish symbolizes Christianity ("*Arise...*").



The number "100" depicts the Centennial idea.



The red or blue square carries the idea of the whole world into which the light of the Gospel shines.

("... *let your light shine.*")

Designer: Prof. Cho, Sung-yul

General Assembly Officers and Staff

Officers

Moderator: **Rev. Rim, In-shik**

Vice-moderator: **Rev. Park, Chong-yul**

Staff

General Secretary: **Rev. Lee, Eui-ho**

Department Secretaries

Evangelism: **Rev. Yang, Synn-suk**

Education: **Dr. Maeng, Yong-gil**

Rural: **Rev. Kwak, Jae-ki**

Society: **Elder. Chung, Bong-duck**

Chaplaincy: **Rev. Ohn, Tae-won**

Centennial Celebration

Between September 1984 and April 1985, the respective centennial celebrations of the arrival of Horace N. Allen, M.D. and the landing of Dr. Horace G. Underwood in Korea, there will be many special events to commemorate the centennial of the Korean Church.

First among these celebrations will be an effort to affirm the inner character of the Korean Church through its past history. In order to discover ourselves, we will ask, "Who are we?" We need to rediscover our belief-tradition and our history-tradition through the church history of the past one hundred years.

Second, we must attempt an evaluation of the Church through its present history. Here we question, "What are we doing?" There must be a humble reflection, which lays its foundation on the Scripture before God and the society of men. Through this the promises of social responsibility and church renewal arise.

Third, we must find the vision of a developing mission of the Korean Church in the future. This is expressed in the question, "What should we be doing in the future?" Whether it is church development or people's salvation, all that we do is for God and His glory. We must discover that as church renewal has an educational dimension, as gospel mission has a social side, and as church union has a pastoral point of view, they mutually bring each other to completion.

MAIN CENTENNIAL EVENT—On the afternoon of Sept. 20, 1984 there will be a ceremony with speeches, awards, and memories of the past.

HISTORIC MATERIALS AND PLACES—Records of the life of the church are being gathered for preservation and study. Historic buildings and locations are being cared for. Special publications will include a history of the church and other memorable materials.

CENTENNIAL BUILDING—A headquarters for the Presbyterian Church of Korea is being erected on the historic site of early missionary activity in Yunchi-dong, Seoul.



The Korean Church Centennial Memorial Building.

Important Events in Centennial

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| | 1983 |
| 1. Centennial Missions Conference | May 9-11 |
| 2. Nationwide Evangelistic Meetings
(by <i>presbyteries</i>) | May 2 – July 8 |
| 3. Social Mission Conference | Jun. 27 – 29 |
| 4. Praise and Song Worship Service | Sept. 25 |
| | 1984 |
| 5. Student Evangelism Education
Conference | Jan. 16-18 |
| 6. Welcoming Events for Overseas
Visitor Groups | Mar – Sept. |
| 7. Rural Church Leaders' Conference | Mar. 12-14 |
| 8. Completion of Centennial
Memorial Building | Apr. |
| 9. Teacher's Training Conference | Jun. |
| 10. Theological Symposium | Jun. 27-29 |
| 11. Opening of the First Historical
Materials Display | July. |
| 12. Nationwide Conference for
Elementary Department
Students | Aug. 9-10 |
| 13. Young Adult Leaders' Study
and Training Conference | Aug. 13-15 |
| 14. Conference for Kindergarten
Department Teachers | Aug. |
| 15. Memorial Service for the Martyrs
of the Church and Unveiling of
Memorial Tablet | Aug. 15 |
| 16. Men's Missionary Society
Conference | Aug. 21-23 |
| 17. International Christian Education
Conference | Aug. 21-24 |
| 18. Area Evangelistic Conferences
(<i>Nine cities</i>) | Mar.-June |
| 19. Opening of the Second Historical
Materials Display | Sept. |
| 20. Conference for Korean Overseas
Missionaries | Sept. |
| 21. Main Centennial Celebration | Sept. 16-23 |
| 22. Women's Mission Conference | Sept. 17-20 |
| 23. World Mission Consultation | Sept. 18-19 |
| 24. Missionary Co-Worker Symposium | Sept. 19 |
| 25. Main Memorial Service | Sept. 20 |
| 26. Sixty-Ninth General Assembly
(<i>World Mission Proclamation</i>) | Sept. 21-26 |
| 27. Missions Conference for
Handicapped Persons | Oct. |
| 28. Participation in Ecumenical
Memorial Events | Oct.-Apr.(1985) |

**The General Assembly of
the Presbyterian Church of Korea**

135 Yunchi-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul
Phone: 741-4350, 741-4351, 741-4352



Korea Herald Photo

The Rev. Park Cho-joon (left), 50, shows a resigned look after he was apprehended on suspicion of attempting to smuggle about \$200,000 out of the country Thursday. Beside him is his wife, Choi Yong-ja, 45.

Youngnak church pastor Park, wife jailed on FX smuggling raps

Kangso Police of Seoul yesterday arrested the Rev. Park Cho-joon, 50, and his wife, Choi Yong-ja, 45, on charges of attempting to smuggle \$200,000 out of the country in cash and checks. The police jailed the couple in a police detention house.

Park, pastor of the Youngnak Presbyterian Church, and his wife were apprehended around 11:50 a.m. Thursday while undergoing customs check at Kimpo International Airport. Customs officials found about \$200,000 worth of cash, checks and bankbooks hidden in the couple's luggage.

The couple intended to board a Northwest Orient Airlines flight to Los Angeles. After an initial investigation at the Kimpo Customs Office, they were taken to the Kangso Police Station around 8 p.m.

Investigators said Park told them he was carrying the money to pay for medical treatment of a gastric ulcer he was to undergo in the United States. The investigators also quoted Park as saying that he and his wife planned to stay in the United States for about a year while he received the treatment.

Regarding the cash he attempted to smuggle out, Park told the investigators that his parishioners had collected the money for him. He denied that he had accumulated the dollars on the black markets.

Park attempted to smuggle \$47,893 in cash, \$12,000 in checks and two bankbooks for \$150,000 deposited at City Bank in New York.

Questioned about the \$150,000 deposited in the American bank, Park said the deposits were collected from lecture fees he has received in church gatherings in the United States and Canada since 1971.

Police suspect the couple may have been attempting to flee to the United States. Investigators noted that Park recently asked a church deacon to sell his house in Nonhyon-dong, Kangnam-gu.

The police also said Park had recently been criticized by his parishioners for not devoting himself to church affairs. The police also noted that Park's youngest daughter married Wednesday, one day before the couple attempted to leave for the United States.

In the related development, parishioners talked with one another in the church about the incident yesterday. About 50 elders held a meeting to work out measures to cope with the case.

An elder said that Park's health has deteriorated since he returned from the United States last September.

He said that the minister and his wife were to fly to the United States for a one-year visit during which Park was to receive medical treatment for his ailment.

The elder said that the church paid only expenses for the round trip of the reverend, adding that no money was collected from believers for living and medical expenses.

Another pastor being investigated for FX control law violations

The Seoul District Prosecutor's Office has been investigating a 57-year-old Protestant minister on charges of instructing some of his church parishioners to smuggle \$50,000 in U.S. currency out of the country.

The prosecution authorities said the investigation is based on a report that the minister, identified only by his family name Park, asked three of his church members to smuggle the money out of the country in February last year.

The three parishioners were stopped at Kimpo International Airport Feb. 22 when they were to leave for the United States.

They were found guilty of violating the Foreign Exchange Control Law in a district court trial but were released last August after their jail terms were suspended.

The three, including Lee Jae-sun of the Daesung Presbyterian Church, were said to have tried to smuggle out the U.S. money at the request of the Rev. Park, who was staying in the United States at that time.

The prosecutor's office suspended in-

dictment against the pastor. The authorities have been investigating the minister since he returned to Seoul last December. The prosecution said that no evidence supporting the charges had been found.

The Rev. Park claimed that the foreign currency belonged to a Korean woman resident in the United States and that he had nothing to do with the case.

Editorial

Protestants' self-reform

The secularization of religions is an inevitable tendency in modern society because religion as fashioned in old times has become unsuited to meet people's needs for the sacred.

Secularization has the meaning of transformation in the forms of religious rituals and services for people's sacred life, and never has meaning of the changes in its principal substance to deal with people's spiritual life.

However, it is not a rare phenomenon that such secularization produces a subjugation of churchmen to the mundane temptations of wealth, power and fame. Last year's bloody fight between Buddhist factions for seizing temple properties and the recent attempt by a renowned Protestant minister to smuggle out foreign currency illustrate the problems with religions in Korea.

Thus voices are rising among Korean Protestants for launching a self-reform movement in order to recover their original mission to be "the salt and the light of the earth."

People outside as well as within church remember that religious groups in Korea, regardless of whether they are Buddhist or Christian, have contributed to national independence, modernization and integration.

As they did overcome difficulties and devote themselves to this society, we believe that the start of a movement of repentance by the Korean Protestant churches would overcome their current problems and would help serve society better.

The most critical challenge this society faces now is the widespread alienation among the people resulting from materialism and bureaucracy, which stem from rapid economic development.

What alienated people need is the provision of morality to guide their lives. This task is the responsibility of the churches and churchmen. For this, churches are required to protest, as Jesus Christ did, against injustice, corruption and egocentrism which are prone to arise in the process of economic expansion. This requirement means that the churches must begin their task by fighting their own temptations, including those of materialism, commercialism and expansionism.

Over the past few decades, churches have been multiplying tremendously, commensurate with the socio-economic growth of this country. The number of Protestant churches alone has increased to 26,000 and their ministers number over 40,000. The number of Christian believers is now more than 8 million.

Huge and beautiful church buildings have been constructed in the nation's cities and villages. However, the church community must ponder whether their quantitative growth is followed by the development of their spirituality.

The mass production of ministers by unqualified seminaries has degraded the quality of religion. This situation has created persons praying for fortunes and other material wealth.

The expansionism in the Christian and Buddhist communities has encouraged factionalism, thereby dividing the Protestants also alone into more than 80 factions or sects.

The Protestant churches' movement for self-repentance and self-renovation is a good sign. Otherwise, churches must forfeit their original responsibility to relieve and save the spirit of their flock who are tormented by material orientation.

Despite the recent scandal of a minister smuggling money, we hope the misfortune can be turned into a blessing. This year marks the centennial of the introduction of Protestantism into Korea. The second century of Christianity in Korea is expected to be improved by a rejuvenation in churches' principles and deeds.

Rev. Park, wife caught trying to smuggle \$200,000 out of country

Customs officials at Kimpo International Airport apprehended the Rev. Park Cho-joon, of the Youngnak Presbyterian Church, and his wife yesterday on suspicion of attempting to smuggle about \$200,000 out of the country.

Customs officials said they found about \$200,000 worth of cash, checks and bankbooks hidden in Park's luggage while the couple were undergoing customs check at the Kimpo Airport at around 11:50 a.m.

Park attempted to smuggle \$47,893 in

cash, \$12,000 in checks and two bankbooks for \$150,000 deposited at the City Bank in New York.

About 100 churchgoers of the Yongnak Church were at the airport to see Park and his wife off. The couple were to board the Northwest Airlines flight to Los Angeles.

Investigators said Park told them that he attempted to smuggle the money out to receive medical treatment in the United States.

Reforms in Christendom urged

Many feel pastor's smuggling not an isolated case

The attempted smuggling of \$200,000 out of the country Thursday by the Rev. Park Cho-choon and his wife has caused calls for church reform within the Korean Christendom.

The action carries added significance as the case occurs at a time when some have been already calling for church reformation because of excessive materialism and obsession for growth during the celebration of Protestantism's centenary in Korea this year.

The Christian community was even more shocked by the incident in light of Rev. Park's position as head of Youngnak Presbyterian Church, a prestigious parish in Korea along with Saemunan Presbyterian Church.

"The Protestant Church in Korea is faced with the stark reality of having no cohesion despite an enormous number of faithful adherents and churches," said one pastor.

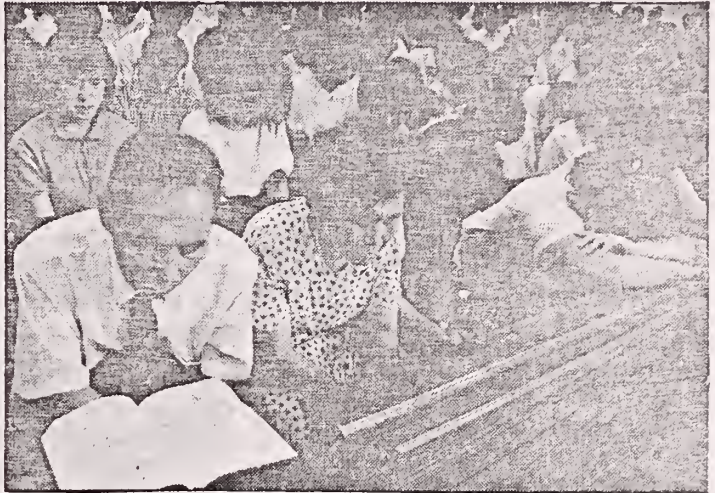
He added that another problem is that many Christians believe they can achieve worldly wealth and success on the basis of their faith.

One local theologian observed, "the incident occurred because the Korean Church turned a deaf ear to the ethical aspects of religion," adding that the church should be able to drive the "idol of mammonism" out of the church.

"Donations, given with the wrong motivation, could lead the church to corruption and degradation. Such donations do not serve the cause of evangelization either," he added.

Many Christian leaders are bent on

Christians observe a prayer of repentance Sunday at Youngnak Presbyterian Church following the attempted smuggling of \$200,000 out of the country by the church's priest, the Rev. Park Cho-choon.



dealing firmly with the matter, and are seeking measures to stimulate a "second religious reformation."

Saemunan Presbyterian Church held an all-night national prayer meeting for repentance yesterday with about 1,000 priests attending.

Repentance among ministers, church renewal and the church's mission for social justice were taken up as themes for the prayer session.

On Saturday, some 30 leading pastors held a morning prayer meeting at the church. The Rev. Kim Tong-ik, representative clergyman of the church, said the current scandal can be traced to Korean Christendom's spiritual immaturity compared with its physical growth, to a

lack of repentance among church members and to the separation of one's faith from daily life among believers.

"The incident can hardly be confined to the personal affairs of Rev. Park, but is typical of the whole Korean church and our society," he said. "The incident should serve as an occasion for reformation in the Korean Church," he added.

Youngnak Presbyterian Church formed a committee to deal with the scandal and decided to pray for self-examination and repentance during the week of June 24.

The committee also decided to publish public apologies in newspapers and to send appeal petitions to the Ministries of Culture and Information, Home Affairs and Justice.

Lawyer Han appointed to defend Rev. Park

Lawyer Han Jong-jin was appointed to defend the Rev. Park Cho-choon and his wife in the event they are indicted on smuggling charges.

A nine-member church committee formed to handle matters concerning the arrest of the Parks named Han as the couple's defense lawyer at the end of a meeting yesterday.

Han, 58, is a follower of Park, who heads the Yongnak Presbyterian Church in Seoul.

Park and his wife were caught last Thursday at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport after an X-ray scanner detected about \$200,000 in greenbacks and bank checks in their luggage.

Former Yongnak Pastor Referred To Prosecution

The Seoul Kangso Police yesterday referred Park Choon, former minister of the Yongnak Presbyterian Church, and his wife Mrs. Choe Yongja, to the Seoul District Prosecution Nambu Branch.

They were apprehended at Kimpo International Airport on June 21 on charges of attempting to smuggle about \$200,000 out of the country.

The couple, both wearing Korean clothes was escorted to the Yongdungpo detention house aboard a patrol wagon amid wails of some 200 parishioners of the church, who came to the police station to see them off.

When they were taken to the police wagon, the churchgoers disrupted the cameramen, who were present, in an apparent attempt to prevent them from taking pictures of Minister Park.

Meanwhile, police also booked Mrs. Choe Chong-sin, Park's sister-in-law, who allegedly handed \$10,000 over to the couple.

Inquiry sent to New York bank regarding Rev. Park's deposits

The prosecution yesterday sent a letter of inquiry to a bank in New York to determine how the Rev. Park Cho-joon deposited \$150,000 in a savings account there.

The Presbyterian minister and his wife have been under arrest since June 21 on suspicion of attempting to smuggle about \$210,000 out of the country.

Prosecutors, investigating the smuggling attempt, said they sent the letter to the National Citibank in New York where Park deposited a total of \$150,000 on two occasions early in November last year.

The prosecutors said that Park deposited \$100,000 in the bank on Nov. 9 last year and an additional \$50,000 the next day.

Park earlier told investigators that he transferred the money to Citibank in New York from his savings accounts elsewhere in the United States last October when he visited there to have his ailing stomach treated.

Park also said he raised the money by preaching in Korean churches in the United States and that the money was a gift from his Christian followers in America and Canada.

Police earlier confiscated two bank-

books for \$162,000 from the Park couple who were caught June 21 trying to take the bankbooks, traveler's checks for \$6,000 plus \$43,893 in cash out of the country through Kimpo International Airport.

Prosecutors said the result of a preliminary investigation revealed that Park has been saving money in a long-term installment account in the Los Angeles branch office of the Korea First Bank since March last year. The time deposit has a three and a half year maturity period which will end Sept. 3, 1986, they said.

As for the \$43,893 in cash, Park told investigators that he personally changed Korean won into \$6,000 in traveler's checks and that his sister-in-law gave him \$10,000 as a gift.

Prosecution investigators said they are trying to determine how the Park couple secured the remaining \$33,893.

They said the couple told them that they received the money from their church followers who reportedly donated it to help finance medical treatment of Park's stomach ulcer.

Park, who underwent an operation at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York last October, is suffering a side effect from the operation, his lawyer said.

US Bank Inquired on Rev. Park's Deposits

The Seoul District Prosecution was learned to have referred to the Citibank in New York City for deposit account in the name of Rev. Park Cho-joon, now under investigation for his attempted capital flight.

Informed sources said the prosecution authorities have found out that Park who had been chief minister of the nation's largest Presbyterian congregation, the Youngnak Church, deposited as much as \$150,000 in a lump sum at a time.

The finding is in conflict with the allegation of Park in his initial interrogation that he deposited the money on a piecemeal basis out of the money he received in return for his sermons in churches in the United States.

According to the prosecution authorities, Park claimed that he withdrew the money which he put in several U.S. banks and placed them in the Citibank in October last year soon after surgery on his stomach at a hospital in New York City.

However, the prosecution authorities are suspicious of Rev. Park's allegation and made an inquiry of his bank accounts at the U.S. bank in an attempt to track down the source of the large sum of foreign exchange.

According to prosecution findings, Rev. Park made overseas visits as many as 29 times since 1974.

Besides, the same sources said Park had made overseas visits three times earlier since 1969 and at that time he allegedly increased his age by 10 years.

In addition to the investigation of alleged capital flight, investigation is also directed to the cause of the alleged falsification of his real ages.

Rev. Park was apprehended at Kimpo International Airport at the moment of boarding a plane bound for the United States on June 21 for attempted flight of about \$200,000 out of the nation.

Rev. Park documents \$100,000 of savings in NYC bank account

Sources for \$100,000 out of the \$150,000 deposited in the Rev. Park Choon's savings account at Citibank in New York City have been determined, the prosecution investigating the pastor's foreign currency smuggling attempt said yesterday.

The prosecution said, however, that it had not yet found out how Park collected the remaining \$50,000.

The prosecution said it confirmed that Park had raised the \$100,000 by speaking in Korean churches in the United States and Canada since 1971. The raising of the money was verified by documents presented by the Presbyterian minister, the prosecution said.

On the remaining \$50,000, Park had insisted that the money was from donations from Korean residents. The prosecution said, however, that his statement had not been proved.

Park was apprehended with his wife at Kimpo International Airport before he was to leave for the United States on June 21 on suspicion of a foreign currency smuggling attempt. He attempted to smuggle \$47,893 in cash, \$12,000 in checks and two bankbooks for \$150,000 deposited at the National Citybank, the prosecution said.

THE KOREA HERALD, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1984

(郵便物認可)

Rev. Park, wife indicted for FX law violation

The Nambu branch of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office yesterday indicted the Rev. Park Cho-joon on charges of violating the Foreign Exchange Control Law.

The prosecution authorities also indicted Choi Yong-ja, the 50-year-old Presbyterian pastor's wife, for violation of the same law but released her from prison. The prosecutors said Mrs. Choi was released because there was no fear of her escaping or destroying evidence.

The Rev. Park and his wife were arrested last month on charges of attempting to smuggle \$200,000 out of the country in cash and checks. They were apprehended while undergoing customs checks at Kimpo International Airport.

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Rev. Park Takes Steps to Bring US Deposits

Rev. Park Cho-joon was learned Monday to be taking measures to bring into the country about \$162,000 in deposits at banks in the United States.

The 50-year-old pastor has claimed that the money was accumulated with the honorariums which he received in return for his sermons in the U.S.

Rev. Park was also known to have expressed his intention to resign as head pastor of the Yongnak Presbyterian Church, in connection with his controversial capital flight attempt about one month ago.

Meanwhile the Nambu branch of the Seoul District Prosecution indicted Rev. Park and his 45-year-old wife Choi Yong-ja, on charges of having attempted to smuggle out of the country about \$200,000 in cash and checks.

The prosecution, however, released Choi from prison Monday evening, taking into account that she committed the crime attempting to help her husband receive medical treatment for his disease in the United States.

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THE KOREA TIMES, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1984

Bail Requested For Rev. Park

Lawyer for Rev. Park Cho-joon of the Yongnak Presbyterian Church turned in a request for bail for the church minister, citing his failing health.

In the bail application, lawyer Oh Song-nak said there is no possibility that Rev. Park might destroy evidence to say the least of attempting to flee.

Rev. Park was indicted on charges of attempted overseas flight with about \$200,000 in cash and bank deposits.

THE KOREA HERALD, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1984

Lawyer asks bail for Rev. Park Cho-joon

(郵便物認可)

A defense lawyer for the Rev. Park Cho-joon has asked a district court panel to release on bail the Presbyterian minister charged with attempting to smuggle \$210,000 out of the country.

Lawyer Oh Sok-nak filed the request with the Nambu branch of the Seoul District Court Thursday.

Oh maintained that Park should be freed to a civilian hospital for treatment of diabetes because he cannot stand his prison life due to his deteriorating health.

Park has been under arrest since June 22 on suspicion of attempting to smuggle out foreign currency worth \$210,000 to the United States where he claimed he wanted to receive medical treatment for a stomach ulcer.



70 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

THE WESTIN CHOSUN
Seoul

1914-1984

조선호텔 개관 70주년

PREFACE

The Chosun's exact location has played a role in Korean history for half a millenium, and during the past seven decades the capital's business center has grown up around the hotel itself.

By standing on this very terrain a king became an emperor; then it was selected by Japan's empire-builders as a strategic "front gateway" for entertaining VIPs. Later the original hotel, then aging, witnessed in its rooms the Republic of Korea's gestation; as the Korean conflict saw-sawed back and forth it even bivouacked top north Korean Communist generals, to be rescued from their fire torches by the U.S. Marines.

In fact, "the good old Chosun" remained the only place in Korea really worthy of the term "hotel," until in 1967; the *grand dame* was demolished to make way for Korea's first modern gateway for tourism, the initial skyscraper hotel.

To be "a legend in its own time" has become the Chosun's accepted lifestyle throughout its seven decades of existence. It may sound like a fairytale, that one locale could become the keystone for both divine-right monarchies and the domain of multi-national economic giants.

If the Japanese built here to obliterate memories of King Kojong's bid for independence (from China), four decades later Syngman Rhee planned the Republic of Korea within the same rooms. The 'good old Chosun' became the place where a new political party would be formed over breakfast each morning.

The halls and corridors of the first Chosun Hotel were crammed with memories; the gardens, too, could have revealed many secrets. Now, with the new skyscraper, the

VIPs still keep coming—the presidents, secretaries of state and major officials from almost every country on the globe.

Perhaps more business deals, amounting to billions of dollars, have been conducted informally over breakfast (or lunch or dinner) at the Ninth Gate, than anywhere else in Korea—ventures that have assisted Korea to leapfrog over ancient disadvantages and shine in the international spotlight.

Today as the Chosun Hotel turns the corner of a seventieth birthday, passing into an eighth decade, it appears younger than ever with Westin's \$12,000,000 renovation. Just what is the essence of its charisma that has made the two syllables "Cho-sun" stand preeminent for so long—throughout this peninsula and far beyond? The complete answer extends beyond words, but a few hints will be given within the following pages and suggested by way of photographs.

This is an aerial view of the old Chosun taken shortly before it was demolished. After all, no airplanes were flying around Seoul in 1914 when the hotel was opened. (Transatlantic flight was not even a dream then: in fact the first commercial planes didn't reach Korea until 1948. Meanwhile guests arrived by steamship and then with a 12-hour ride from Pusan.)



HISTORY OF THE SITE

The ground upon which the twenty-story skyscraper hotel now stands served as "the most sacred soil in Korea" less than a century ago. The last real ruler of Korea's monarchy so designated this exact locale.

In 1895 when Japan had defeated the Chinese, King Kojong felt powerful enough to throw off the robes of suzerain and declare his "independence" from China's shadowy hand by promoting himself to "emperor" rather than "king".

For his coronation Kojong chose this site already occupied for centuries by several royal palaces. It was near the capital's South Gate, just as in Peking its Altar and Temple of Heaven stand south of the main palace walls.

At dawn on October 12, 1897, Kojong climbed the nine steps of his three-tiered granite altar, proclaimed himself "Emperor" and changed his country's name to "Great Han." Yearly he sacrificed animals to "Heaven," the only power which was deemed his superior. The center of the Altar became the apex of sanctity.

Kojong first paid homage to his Lee family ancestors inside the Temple of Heaven, before proceeding to the Altar. This Temple remains as a National Treasure facing the Ninth Gate Restaurant, surrounded by its original garden.

In 1910, as soon as the Japanese established Korea as a colony, one of their first steps was to erase Kojong's gesture of independence by leveling the Altar of Heaven's site and creating on its former surface a Western-style hotel to serve as a showcase of modernity for the new colony.

The builders of 1910–13 left the Temple of Heaven with

its eight-sided pavilion; this still survives. However the Altar of Heaven was so obliterated from memory that even good pictures of it have not survived. Guests entering The Westin Chosun's four modern elevators are rising above the sacred spot, the most precious ground of Korea from 1897–1910. Once it was the center of the universe as far as Korea's government was concerned.

Today countless travelers have made the amenities of the skyscraper hotel which replaced it, the center of their Korean sojourn, the fulcrum of their business and social activities. Korea now lives in a new epoch, yet perhaps Kojong's spirit would be pleased to have his chosen locale become the center of so many of Korea's economic miracles in these later days.

(Upper left)

The Temple of Heaven in Peking, China, which served as inspiration for King Kojong when he ordered a similar structure erected in Seoul, a building which has now become Korea's "National Treasure #157."

(Upper right)

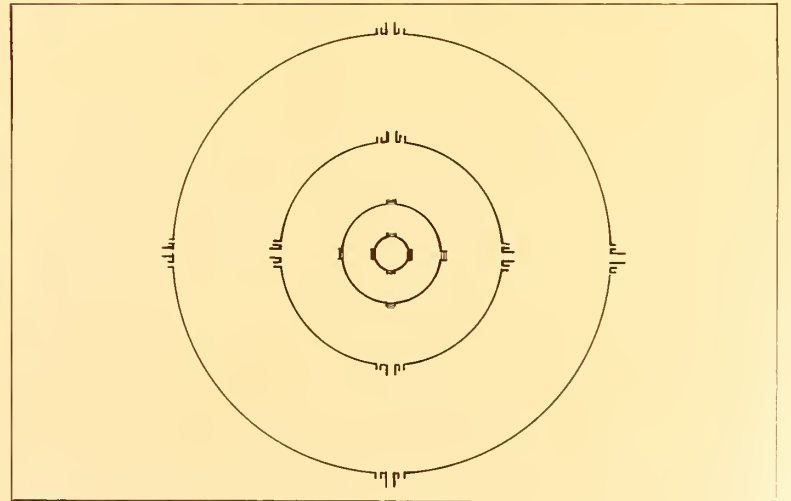
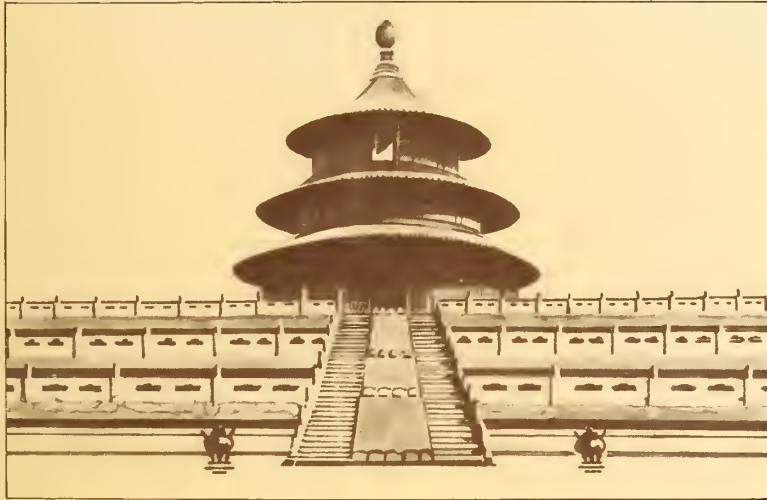
An aerial view of Peking's two structures, the Altar of Heaven for the emperor's sacrifices and the Temple of Heaven seen in the remote background (details are better appreciated in the drawing to the left.)

(Bottom left)

The landmark for The Westin Chosun is its Temple of Heaven, sitting in its side gardens, opposite the Ninth Gate Restaurant.

(Bottom right)

A drawing of the now-vanished Altar of Heaven where Kojong offered sacrifices from 1897–1910. Its central circle of the three was located approximately where the elevators now rise in the present twenty-story building.



“THE OLD CHOSUN” (1914–1967)

The original building was grandiose for its era, designed by a German architect without regard to cost; it was operated with a profligate hand, the best obtainable Western foods and liquors being supplied because this was Japan’s “boast to the world” as a successful colonizer. The Chosen Hotel formed the “Entrance gateway” (along with the Seoul Railway Station) for both Japanese empire builders and foreign visitors who ventured this far north.

Travelers entrained in Pusan and after 12 hours’ ride, they disembarked at “South Gate.” (It wasn’t even called “Seoul” in those days.) Their impression of “Korea” was largely based on the accommodations furnished by this new showcase to Japan’s efficiency. It was called “Chosen” then (the Japanese word for “Korea”); the name only changed after August 15th, 1945 when “e” on the signboard swiftly became a “u”.

The end of World War II brought independence, so land and building passed to the government. Korea’s Ministry of Transportation operated the hotel in its beginnings. For a number of years, it was the UN and US military who enjoyed the hotel’s appointments. The US Economic Mission and various rehabilitation headquarters remember the Chosun fondly. Finally, after the plans hatched in the hotel by Syngman Rhee had matured and then been swept aside, the “reform government of Chang Myon” wanted the Chosun as a “Premier’s Residence” and remodelling for such a purpose began.

However, in 1962, a new era began, and under President Park Chung-hee the Korea Tourist Service operated the aging hotel. It was now occupied by civilian guests, the first brave joint-venture businessmen. They found the

Chosun’s old world charm preferable to the “sterility” of the nearby Bando Hotel. (There weren’t any other hotels then.)

However, the signs of aging were creeping upon the *grand dame* (The elevator, Korea’s first, had passed its half century mark.)

Finally, the ROK’s progress towards an industrial place in the sun became evident. It was decided to tear down the old Japanese-erected red brick building and replace it with a modern skyscraper. The first joint-venture idea for a hotel between Korean and American interests was thus born.

The hotel was officially closed July 7th, 1967, and it took three years for rebuilding. Then the “new Chosun” emerged into the light of modern days and became a pace-setter for Korea’s several taller and larger hotels that subsequently appeared. They could rise physically higher, but somehow no other hotel holds the charisma that the word “Chosun” possesses.

(Upper left)

The porte-cochere of the old building, through which a series of VIPs from Asia and the Western world entered from 1914 to 1967.

(Upper right)

The Sunroom Terrace or Lounge for “tea” or something stronger, highlighted the memory of many guests, for its tropical foliage and glass roofs or side walls which permitted a charming view of the gardens and the Temple of Heaven.

(Bottom left)

Caught in a rare moment of sociability are three famous guests President Syngman Rhee, Kim Koo, Chairman of the Korean Republic in exile at Shanghai and General John R. Hodge, Chief of the Occupation from 1945–1948.

(Bottom right)

The old Chosun before demolition.



A NEW HOTEL IS BORN

The Ribbon-cutting of 1970 was historic; this was Korea's first joint-venture hotel. President Park Chung-hee attended with his wife and eldest daughter, all beaming with pleasure, signing the guest book, and inspecting Korea's new welcome sign for tourism. The land was now owned by KNTC, but it shared management with an American corporation. The Chosun led the vanguard for the later building of six deluxe hotels in Seoul, none of the rest being so completely Western-managed.

For the first time, profitability became a concern. The Japanese had totally disregarded money, and the military also had other priorities. Now the new skyscraper needed to show a profit and also the benefits of American supervision.

Another change came in the clientele. Under the original owners, Koreans seldom entered, and few could even afford to eat at the Chosun. However, the per-capita income of Korea has risen from \$50 to \$2,000 a year, and so the Chosun has become the community's hotel.

Whereas once the elite among empire-builders had monopolized the huge, old-fashioned rooms, and then armed forces' top brass, now the cream of a rapidly expanding nation and foreigners alike have come to consider the Chosun as "a home away from home." Some long-time guests in the export-import trade now spend more time at the hotel than in their homeland.

At the Chosun the guest remains an individual; the hotel is small enough and friendly enough for this to be felt. History surrounds one at every turn, but the present-day occupant is also shaping future history, for basically this has become the businessman's hotel where multina-

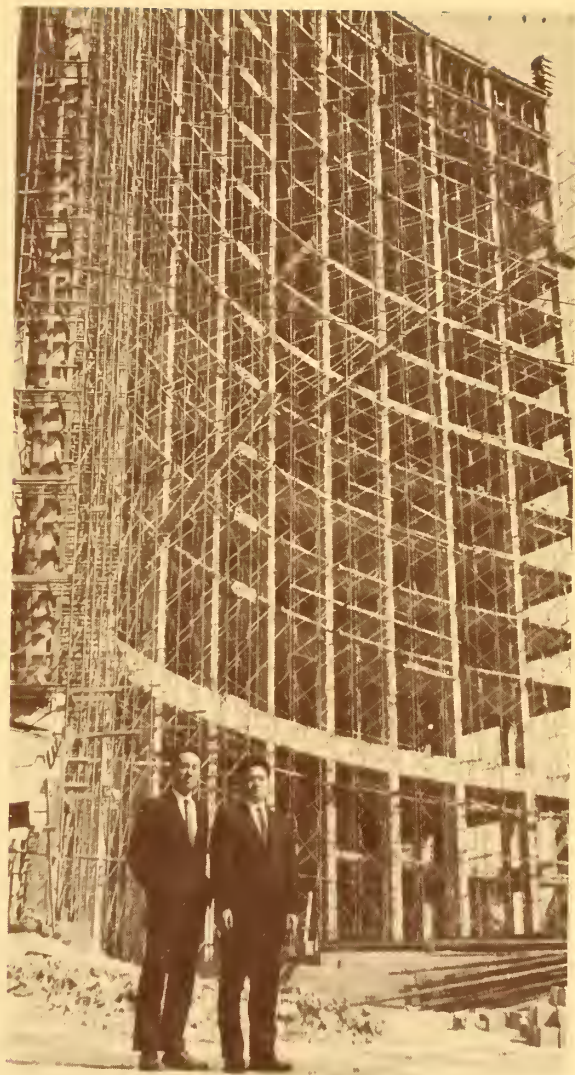
tional deals are shaping modern economic history.

The Westin Chosun does not primarily cater to groups, but to the business traveler who knows that efficiency means profit and "you get what you pay for." Other hotel prices may be less expensive, but Westin's repeat guest rate is strikingly high. Long ago it realized that "service with a smile", 24 hours a day telex, and phone operators who understand English, accelerate the repeat business. The guests' safety and satisfaction are still the most important considerations.

(Left)
Demolition August 24, 1967

(Center)
Steel structure in process September, 1968.

(Right)
President and Mrs. Park Chung-hee cutting the ribbon at the opening ceremony, March 17, 1970. Looking on is Kim Il-whan, president of Korea National Tourism Corp.



TODAY'S EXPERTISE

The old hotel had been a rendezvous for world travelers and empire-builders. The new skyscraper hotel continued in the deluxe manner of the old, but modernized to meet the times. It sheltered those who made major decisions, while maintaining a quiet elegance and a warm personal touch for the first-time tourist, gracious to all.

The modern hotel naturally became the hub of activity in the country's cultural and social life. The Ballroom not only hosted the most elegant dining and dancing, but displays of flower arrangement, festivals of various nations, food galas, conventions with visitors from all over the world, noted visitors from the US State Department and other foreign diplomats.

A guest could arrive from the airport and never leave the hotel during his stay, so all-encompassing were its activities. Concerts, recitals, dance programs, lectures, fill a busy program. Besides moving around between its seven restaurants and bars, or strolling in its royal gardens, every shopping need could be met by the shops in the hotel's arcade. A traveler wishing to take advantage of Korea's special products, could purchase antique furniture, brass specialties, lacquerware, or typical Korean ceramics in one of the forty-five shops on the lower level, having them gift wrapped, or sealed for mailing in the same general area. A beauty shop and barber shop exist, among other on-the-spot services, along with a drug store and a sundry shop which sells books newspapers.

On Sunday morning church services are held in the Ballroom; during the week (especially in spring) the Ballroom hosts the flower shows of the five leading schools in Korea. The Royal Asiatic Society held most of its lectures

in the Old Chosun and is back again now—where else did "foreigners" meet in the old days? Today five of Seoul's Rotary clubs hold their weekly lunches in the Ballroom or Orchid Room, and the American Chamber of Commerce not only maintains an office on the third floor but holds many of its regular meetings in the hotel.

The Republic of Korea hosts government receptions, particularly those associated with commerce and industry of foreign relations. In fact, even the German Chamber of Commerce chooses the Chosun for some meetings; the annual Ocktoberfest festivities are held here.

When thinking of departure, twenty-nine airline offices on the Chosun's first or second floor provide services. At night, Korea's most sophisticated nightclub, Xanadu, is within the hotel, near the south entranceway. If a guest is inspired to send a telex at four in the morning, that's quite possible at the Chosun... in fact, business services are accepted without fuss, as the due of every traveling executive. The charm, the mystique, the old magic surrounding the name "Chosun" still lingers, and contributes "prestige" to whatever the occasion.

(Upper right)
President Gerald Ford, followed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, entering the "temporary White House."

(Left)
Grand opening of Korea's first joint-venture hotel, March 17, 1970.

(Bottom right)
The Arcade, Korea's first hotel shopping center, established in 1970. Presently it contains 45 individually-owned stores, with a wide variety of merchandise, so that the hurried traveler need not step beyond the hotel's area to do his shopping.



WESTIN WORLD-WIDE (1930-)

The Westin Chosun is unique for Seoul, in fact for all Korea. As a pioneer in providing the most up-to-date hotel services, yet an aura of royalty pervades its history, and religious sanctity once surrounded its site. Why did Westin executives choose to add the Chosun to its family of hotels in the fall of 1979?

The Westin group operates the finest hotels in the cities where it is represented. Purchasing half-ownership and the management contract for the Chosun followed this principle. Presently Westin's hostelrys concentrate on the Western Hemisphere from Canada through the U.S.A. to Central America and upon Asia, now very much a prime destination for international business travel.

The "old" Chosun hotel claims many "firsts" for Korean history, from its fabled bronze elevator which stood the test of time over half a century to its European furnishings, such as spectacular crystal chandeliers which sparkled on many VIPs. Westin is the world's oldest management company (1930) and took the stigma out of the word "chain" when it proved the advantages of guaranteed first-class operations. Westin emphasizes the ultimate in individual guest's services, and also strives for creativity, from architecture to menus. Its management personnel is "promoted from within;" thus the current corporation chairman began as a hotel elevator operator at age 14.

Managing a hotel is regarded as a trusted responsibility, so training is emphasized, as well as service to the community wherever a Westin is located. With over 700 employees The Westin Chosun has many who have already earned their ten-year pins and the average is over 6½

years. This means "experienced service," and is perhaps particularly important in Asia, where travelers tend to experience language problems.

Westin aims not to be the world's largest hotel chain, but rather the finest one, so that the traveling public, when seeing the Westin wind hovel bird logo knows that it guarantees a commitment to excellence, with emphasis on personal attention stressed.

Some of the most innovative architectural landmarks have originated from Westin's drawing boards such as Los Angeles' Century Plaza, Atlanta's Peachtree Plaza, or Detroit's Renaissance Center. In celebrating its seventieth birthday, the Seoul hotel follows two older Westin siblings, The New York Plaza and The St. Francis in San Francisco. Historic as they both are for travelers on the East and West coast of the United States, in Korea people remember when the country's Chosun was the "only place worthy of the name hotel" and on two occasions when it was the nation's "tallest building." And before that, stretches over half a millenium of royal aroma from the "Hermit Kingdom."

Seoul's Westin Chosun and Pusan's Chosun Beach are happy to belong to such a distinguished family of hotels. The two representative hostelrys in Korea plan to maintain the standard of excellence of those now carrying the Westin logo world-wide.





Author: Dr. Jon Carter Covell
Editor: Carole C. Alexander
Typesetting: Pioneer Press



THE WESTIN CHOSUN
Seoul

SEQUEL TO SERVICE

A Memorable Journey Back to Korea

by Sherwood Hall, M.D., FACCP

With an Introduction by Marian B. Hall, M.D.



Courtesy Richmond Review

A REGAL GIFT... In return for their gift of years of devotion to the country's sick and injured, Sherwood and Marian Hall received, among other accolades, this glass-enclosed

replica of the Korean crown jewels. The couple returned to Korea for a visit in November.

Photo by Mark Patrick

HALLS DECKED WITH KOREAN HONORS

By D.J. HAUKA

Sherwood and Marian Hall left Korea 44 years ago, forced out of the country by the Japanese occupation forces.

They were accused, falsely, of spying.

It was a bitter pill to swallow for the now-retired Richmond doctors after working 12 years in northern Korea, healing the sick and the injured.

When they returned this year to Seoul, however, they received the key to the city and the highest honor in the land: the Order of Civil Merit Moran Medal. The honor capped a thrilling return to Korea for the Halls, whose long years of toil — Sherwood is now 91, Marian is 88 — in public health were formally recognized by the South Korean government.

"The invitation came right out of the blue," said Sherwood at the couple's Richmond home this week. "We were invited by the government through the Korean Tuberculosis Association."

Both Sherwood and Marian were showered with medals, plaques, and even a replica of the crown jewels during their 12-day stay in Korea in November. It was a dream

come true for the two doctors; and especially for Sherwood, who was returning to the land of his birth.

Born in Seoul in 1893, Sherwood was the son of two missionary doctors. His father, Dr. William Hall from Ontario, helped wounded and dying soldiers during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95. His mother, Dr. Rosetta Hall, worked extensively with the mentally and physically disabled, and founded the first school for the handicapped in Korea.

Sherwood decided to follow a medical career himself when he lost a good friend to tuberculosis.

"When I was growing up, a Korean woman (Esther Kim Pak) frequently visited us, and I was very attached to her. She was the first Korean to practice Western medicine. She had been educated in the United States."

But Kim Pak contracted tuberculosis and despite being treated in a Chinese sanitarium, died of her disease.

"I resolved then and there to come back to Korea some day and establish a tuberculosis sanitarium. There

wasn't a single one in the country," he said.

But first, Sherwood went to medical school at the University of Toronto, graduating in 1923. He met Marion, herself a medical student, and in 1922 they were married. After taking a course in tropical medicine in England, they set out for Korea in 1928 and founded a tuberculosis sanitarium in Hajuju, which is now in North Korea.

In Hajuju, the Sherwood worked with TB victims, while Marian had a more general practice. There they raised their son and worked hard to bring health care to the people of Korea.

In 1932, Sherwood launched Korea's first "Baker" Seal drive, helping raise funds to fight tuberculosis.

The Hall's life was drastically changed when the Japanese (who had occupied Korea since 1910) took them into custody and accused them of espionage.

"The charges were totally false," said Sherwood. "We had an excellent Korean lawyer, a man who knew our family and our work. He said how could we, who had done so much for the welfare of the

people, possibly be spies? He argued so well that we were released."

The Halls left Korea, where Sherwood took on the directorship of a tuberculosis hospital in Rajasthan, near Delhi, in 1941. They stayed there until 1963, when they came back to Canada and settled in Richmond.

Sherwood wrote a book about his experiences in Korea, and he's currently working on another one about India. But both he and Marian had a desire to go back to Korea once more, and this year, they got their wish.

"We arrived there November 2 and left November 14, and we were busy every single minute," laughed Sherwood. "The Korean government paid for our airfare, accommodation, and everything."

The Halls saw a clinic in Taegu (south of Seoul) dedicated to Sherwood's mother during their stay, and attended several ceremonies honoring their contribution to Korean health care. Among the accolades were keys to the city, Orders of Merit, and even a replica of the crown

jewels: it was a tremendous outpouring of gratitude that Sherwood says is characteristic of the Korean people's nature.

"They are most appreciative of the good done to them; more so than any other race I know of. They are very thankful to a kindness."

"My mother once removed a tumor from an old woman who was very poor and could not pay, not that that mattered to mother. But this woman came back with a piece of meat she'd cut from her own thigh to show how much this had meant to her. That may seem a little gruesome to us, but it's a depth of feeling."

Despite the changes wrought by the turgid ebb and flow of history, the Halls were glad to return to Korea. For two doctors who lived and loved and worked side by side in a distant country, it made up for the wait.

3240 Lamond Avenue, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada V7E 1C4

SEQUEL TO SERVICE, A Memorable Journey Back to Korea
by Sherwood Hall, M.D.

Introduction by Marian B. Hall, M.D.

The morning mail had brought another ad tempting us to win a trip to Ireland by buying some product or another. No temptation! The three Halls at the above address have recently had their desired trip without buying anything (except new suits for the men).

We did better. We selected the right ancestors--people who heard a message to go out into the world and preach the Gospel and bring healing to the sick. Two of those people were the parents of my husband. Dr. William James Hall and his wife, Dr. Rosetta Sherwood Hall, who served as pioneer medical missionaries to Korea. If you read Sherwood Hall's book, WITH STETHOSCOPE IN ASIA: KOREA, you will know that story and understand why, at the ages of 91 and 88, we were invited by Dr. Han as President of the Korean National Tuberculosis Association (KNTA), to be their guests in Seoul, Korea from November 2 to 14 for the 31st Annual Meeting. Included was our son, William James Hall (named after his grandfather), to look after us on the long journey.

Sherwood will be describing at length the trip that was the fulfillment of his dream to return to the land where he was born, as were all our children. (The ancestors I selected meant that my birthplace would be the same as John Wesley's--Epworth, England.) Sherwood founded the first sanatorium in Korea for the treatment of tuberculosis while we served in Korea as medical missionaries under the American Methodist Church, and he also introduced TB Christmas Seals to Korea.

Unless the KNTA had carried on the work begun in Haiju so long ago, it would not be the great Association it is today. We are grateful for the part we had in sowing the seed, and for this opportunity to see its growth in fulfilling the needs of TB patients and reducing the spread of tuberculosis in their country. Our prayers will continue to be with them in this service. Their generosity provided us a fabulous and memorable experience. We brought back many warm and heartening memories of the love and kindness of the Korean people as they expressed their gratitude for help received years ago.

* * *
PROLOGUE

So many of you have written to us asking about our trip back to Korea in November, 1984 that I wish to share with you an account of that exciting story from my perspective. The experience of receiving the wonderful and unexpected invitation to return to South Korea, where I was born over 91 years ago, is still a wonder to me. I feel almost overwhelmed at knowing where to begin.

What started it all was an invitation we received from the Methodist Church in Seoul to attend the 100th Anniversary of the Protestant Church in Korea in June, 1984. Both our finances and our health made our consideration of such a trip seem improbable. Marian had suffered two heart attacks in the Spring of 1981, and the following year, I fell and fractured a couple of vertebrae in my back. Our former vitality was thus restrained, and we were slower at bouncing back than we would have wished.

However, I went to see my doctor to get his consent, just in case such a dream might yet become real. He examined me carefully, then shook his head as he said, "My heart says 'yes' but my head says 'no.'" Marian's physician also advised against such a long and strenuous trip as being unwise in view of her heart condition. Of course, I would never forgive myself if anything should happen to Marian because we ignored the advice of her doctor. Consequently, we decided to forego the 100th Anniversary Celebration in Korea, and instead, celebrated our own 62nd Wedding Anniversary (and Marian's 88th birthday) on June 21, 1984 at the

한국의 경제 발전과 함께
 해외로 진출하는 기업들이
 증가하고 있다. 특히 최근에는
 중소기업의 해외 진출이
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Godfather of tuberculosis eradication in Korea

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勳章·명예서울市民證 받고 生日잔치도

【한경매년】

【한경매년】

beautiful lake where we had spent our honeymoon--Charleston Lake in Ontario, Canada. Having resigned ourselves to learning about the current Centennial Celebrations in Korea from others, we settled to a summer of restoration and relaxation at our cottage on the lake. I took my son-in-law's advice to keep up my regular walks, even on the small island where the cottage is located. That, combined with rest in a special reclining chair that was a 60th Wedding Anniversary gift from our nephew and his wife, John and Sally Lineweaver, contributed to my getting stronger daily.

The summer was highlighted with visits from relatives and friends, both near and far, for this is the area where family roots are deep. My father grew up in nearby Glen Buell and Athens, and the Hall family tree has many branches in the area. Marian attended high school in Athens when her mother, Mary Bottomley, moved there from Epworth, England, along with her two daughters, Emma and Marian, on the death of their father, Joseph Bottomley.

Generous relatives and friends showed us many kindnesses throughout the summer, providing food and transportation and assistance of all sorts. We had the additional pleasure of entertaining, among others, the Lees. They are a wonderful Korean family who live in Toronto and came to spend the day with us, bringing us delicious Korean food which made it seem like we had had a taste of Korea that summer after all. Their visit coincided with that of Madhu and Jitendra Sonjhi, friends from our years as missionaries in India. With John and Sally helping, we were able to enjoy these visits that brought back memories of both our India and Korea mission fields of service.

When we closed up the house for the summer, we knew we had both benefitted enormously from our holiday there, and were in a position to seriously consider the second surprise invitation to Korea that had come to us. This was from the Korean National Tuberculosis Association, and contained an offer that was both totally unexpected and overwhelmingly generous.

Paraphrased briefly, their letter stated in part:

"We should like to convey the wishes of the Government of the Republic of Korea to honor you for having established Korea's very first tuberculosis sanatorium in 1928 and for introducing Tuberculosis Christmas Seals to Korea in 1932, which we are now continuing. We wish to honor your two pioneer achievements by inviting you and your wife to Seoul in November and to celebrate the occasion of your 91st birthday on November 10. We shall pay your travel expenses as well as expenses for a family member to accompany you, as well as some funds for you to do some shopping while in Seoul."

Not in our wildest dreams could we have anticipated such a generous invitation. Upon our return to Richmond, we again sought medical approval for such a venture, for we did not want to do anything foolish. We were given the green light!

With both the health and financial obstacles now removed, we could accept this incredibly generous invitation with special gratitude. The thoughtfulness that provided for our eldest son, William, to accompany us, proved to be one of the most important aspects of the invitation, for I do not believe that our doctors would have approved of our going to Korea had the plans not included his going with us. He was indeed a wonderful help to us in every way.

KOREA BOUND

This seemingly impossible dream was greeted variously by our friends. Two of them invited us to a wonderful farewell dinner. It was only much later that we learned that they were really convinced that it would be a final farewell, for they did not expect that we would survive our contemplated trip, considering our health and respective ages. Another good church friend tried to dissuade us from going.

Then there was the Korean lady who had persuaded 20 women from her Korean church to pray for the success of our trip and our safe return. They met at her home every Friday night and prayed by turn till morning and had done this for nearly a month. So backed by such prayers, we simply could not fail, for that quote, "More is wrought by prayer than this world dreams of," I know is true. So we went with real confidence, and I was told when I came back I looked 20 years younger. I don't know how I looked, but I certainly felt that way.

After a warm send-off from the Vancouver airport at 2:00 p.m. on November 2, we settled in our seats for the long flight. We arrived on November 3 at 4:50 p.m. Tokyo time, but air turbulence and an unexplained delay on the tarmac caused us to miss our Japan Air Lines connection. We had our first hint of VIP treatment to come when Marian and I were taken off the plane and transferred by bus to the Northwest flight scheduled to leave at 9:00 p.m. William and the other passengers exited by means of long stairs propped up to the plane, but for us, even the bus was raised to the level of the plane so that we had no walking to do at all! While William was handling the ticket change, a Korean gentleman, Mr. Oh, who worked for the Weyerhaeuser Co. in Oregon, volunteered to help us with our hand luggage and saw us to our departure gate. We learned that he was a graduate of Chairyung High School not far from Haiju and knew a fellow-missionary, Dr. Chisnolm. It is a small world indeed, made more so, not only by air travel, but also by such human contacts.

We were so sorry that the large welcoming party in Seoul had had to wait four hours for our arrival. Even before the passengers were allowed to get off the plane, Dr. Moon, our former Haiju Sanatorium doctor, was somehow able to board it and shook my hand so vigorously that I can almost still feel it! He at once guided us to the beautiful "VIP Room" of the Seoul Kimpo Airport. There, patiently waiting for us, were a group of about 25 Koreans including some 20 news reporters with their cameras flashing at us so that they could get our pictures for the morning newspapers and television. Dr. Han, president of the Korean National Tuberculosis Association (KNTA) and its General Secretary, Mr. Taekyu Kim, made brief welcoming speeches after we had been garlanded by large beautiful leis (which made us think of India). Since we had left Korea due to World War II in 1940, my Korean was very rusty, but I managed a response in my very broken Korean. Professor Kim of the Methodist Theological Seminary was there with his wife, Poo Young, sister of our Vancouver friend, Mr. T. Y. Kim (translator of my book into Korean).

We had been provided with wheelchairs and were treated very solicitously. The reporters' cameras flashed continuously. This special VIP lounge was dominated by a large, beautiful Korean flag opened out on a wall before us, which I now saluted. This drew a hearty response from all, and I thought back to the time of our departure from Korea in 1940 when that flag was not permitted to be displayed on penalty of death. Despite our delay in arriving, I could feel the genuine welcome given us.

SEOUL SOJOURN

We were then driven to the Koreana Hotel, which is Seoul's pride and joy. Here we were ushered to a suite of three rooms on the 21st floor, where the greeting group again met us. In the sitting room was a huge basket of fruit and flowers from Dr. Han, KNTA president. Here we would be able to entertain callers and a refrigerator there was filled with various soft drinks to share with our visitors. The two bedrooms were well furnished and ours had the largest double bed I had ever seen. Our friends stayed awhile and then left us to much needed rest, assuring us that the next day we would be given the chance to recuperate from our journey.

A schedule had been planned and written out and this was given to William so that we would know exactly what to prepare for well in advance. Except for the day of rest after our arrival, the schedule they had arranged was very full. What struck me as so exceptional was that it was adhered to in almost every detail and we were all kept reminded in ample

time of the next important function, so that things went off like clock-work. Everything had been thought out so beautifully for our comfort and to accommodate as many interests as possible, so that no one would be disappointed.

Mrs. Poo Young Kim in her role as hostess helped to oversee our visitors and to make sure we would not be overtired either by them or our own overly ambitious ideas, such as our desire to attend a worship service the morning after our arrival. Wisely she advised that this Sabbath be a day of rest.

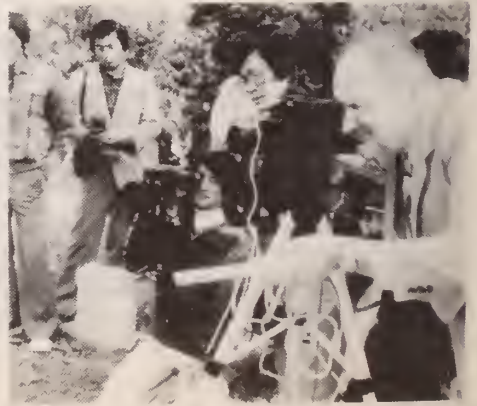
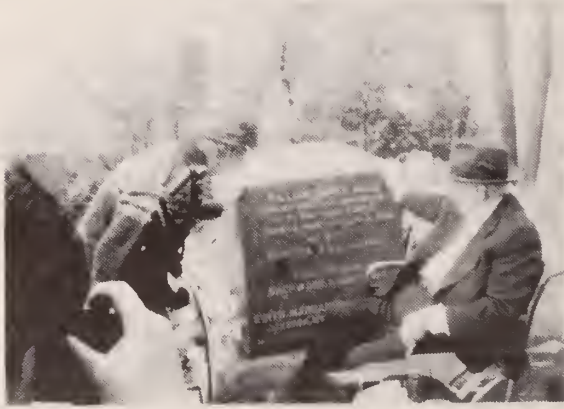
In the afternoon, however, we did have a few callers. Our former Sanatorium physician, Dr. Moon, stopped in. I remembered that in the initial TB Christmas Seal campaign of 1932 I had taken advantage of Dr. Moon's ability as a skilled orator to arrange a speaking tour for him to help introduce our Christmas Seals to all Korea. He did a grand job, and the Christmas Seal idea is now being continued by the Association that helped us make this miraculous trip to Korea.

Mr. Taekyu Kim, General Secretary of the KNTA, and his brother also came to see us. Mr. Taekyu Kim was intimate with many key people and I learned that he had much of the responsibility for engineering this trip to Korea, for which we are so deeply grateful. We also visited with the Chaplain of the Kwansung Boys School who invited us to include them in our schedule. This school had been originally founded by my father in Pyong Yang and was later moved to Seoul. Mr. Park, Public Relations Officer for KNTA, also came to call, and left us with an envelope of spending money to provide for any personal needs or allow us to do some shopping. This was another example of the generosity and thoughtfulness that was evident throughout our stay.

The next day began with a visit to the Seoul Foreign Cemetery (Yangwhajin Cemetery) where four members of our family are buried: my parents, Dr. W. J. Hall and Dr. Rosetta Hall, my sister, Edith, and our infant son, Frank Sherwood. Their graves are on the banks of the Han River which runs past Seoul. Trees have been planted throughout the grounds. The Hall grave site was not far from the entrance and had two beautiful floral arrangements placed on either side of the large granite tombstone for this occasion. My mother had brought the stone from the USA and the names, clearly carved on it, could be read even from a distance. We were photographed and interviewed by MBC Television at the grave site. William was not in the pictures because he was also taking them with his newly acquired video-tape camera.

Someone of the large Korean group that came with us asked if I wished to be buried here. My reply was, "Yes, I hope my ashes can be brought here in due course so that I can be buried with my family who have gone before me, so that we all can be together." That statement seemed to greatly please the Koreans, and I heard it had been broadcast in the Korean news. It was a very meaningful occasion and I am grateful that this visit to the cemetery had been given priority on our trip.

From the cemetery we were taken to the Korean Tuberculosis Association headquarters, not so much to see the building as to meet one of their pioneer doctors who was one of the first to have launched the Association's anti-TB movement. Dr. Hoon is now an elderly man but very mentally alert, and I was most interested in hearing him talk about some of the ways they had approached the problem of tuberculosis management in South Korea. By dividing TB patients into two groupings, they found that the most serious cases (numbering about 3,000) required hospitalization, but that another group (about 80,000 patients) could be ambulatory and treated in their own homes. They were instructed to stay in a separate room in their home and Public Health nurses gave them basic care education, such as teaching the patients to cover their mouths with a cloth when they coughed and to burn this cloth and their sputum. The main objective was not only to cure them of their TB but to instill basic health education so that others would not be infected and patients and their families were



thus enlisted in the fight against tuberculosis. Dr. Hoon commented that this education and training of TB patients had profoundly lessened the spread of TB in South Korea.

On November 6 we were again interviewed by reporters from MBC TV. That evening there was a welcome reception on the occasion of the 31st Anniversary of the Korean National Tuberculosis Association. Distinguished guests included an ex-Prime Minister of Korea, the present head of the Korean Red Cross, KNTA officials and Canada's Ambassador to Korea, the Honorable Mr. Donald W. Campbell.

November 7 was an auspicious day. In the morning we went to the Administrative Headquarters of the Republic of Korea. We were met there by the Minister of Health, Jong-Rae Kim, who presented me with the highest award of the land, the Order of Civil Merit Moran (Peony) Medal. In addition to the prized medal, there was a beautiful message that accompanied it which I hope to have copied for inclusion in this account. I understand that the peony is the national flower of Korea.

Also presented to me was a most stunning and costly gift--a gold-plated replica of the famous "Crown of Silla" of ancient Korea. We understand that the Health Minister had given this gift from her own purse and it must have been at real personal sacrifice on her part. Later, we saw the original at the museum at Kyongju, although this smaller artistic replica probably better resembled the original when the latter was new. The original had been badly damaged by age. Silla was one of three monarchical states on the Korean peninsula, founded in 57 B.C. and occupying the territory in the Southeast along the Nakdong River above what is now Pusan. This gift to me is my pride and joy and is well protected in a very lovely glass case. It is greatly admired by all who see it. I was told that the Health Minister had suffered a lot as a political prisoner at one time and knew the meaning of real hardship, but had bravely emerged from it and is now much loved.

We then went to lunch with Dong-A Ilbo Vice-President and the Director of Dong-A Ilbo Publications, publishers of the Korean translation of WITH STETHOSCOPE IN ASIA: KOREA. This proved to be a very gratifying party since they were so enthusiastic about my book, which they said was one of the best they had ever printed and which was sure to be in great demand and that it was a privilege to print such a worthwhile book.

It was on November 8 that I received an honor usually reserved for presidents and royalty. Having been born in the city of Seoul, it was especially meaningful to me to be given the Seoul City Citizenship Certificate, the key to the city, and a medallion. We had a good visit with the Mayor of Seoul, Mr. Yun. Mayor Yun commented on the remarkable growth of Seoul which now makes it larger than New York City. It also has more cars. It was not recognizable as the city we left in 1940 and with all its tall buildings more nearly resembles New York.

Next we visited the Seoul Chapter of the KNTA. That evening we were their guests at Seoul's most exclusive theater-restaurant, "Korea House." One special delicacy was deliciously cooked rice which guests were to form into small balls with their chopsticks and then wrap them with small squares of thin sheets of toasted seaweed. The waitress deftly picked up these small balls with her chopsticks and put them in my mouth one at a time, to the great amusement of the guests near me, and which attention I greatly enjoyed. During all this time, neither of us had spoken a word, but she could see that I appreciated her help.

Then, from the restaurant we went to a large room. At the far end was a platform on which dancers in light colored attire had assembled. On the left of the platform and seated on the floor were a group of Korean men dressed in ancient white costumes and the old-fashioned black stovepipe hats made of horsehair. They held brass cymbals which they banged very loudly throughout the dance. The dancing girls in colorful dress, slowly branched out into various groups which, from a distance, appeared



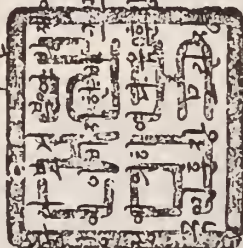
제 520 호

훈장 증

가나다 훈장

귀하는 우리 국민복지향
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1984년 11월 7일

대통령 전두



구무룡리 진의중

이훈장 국민봉헌공에 기인함

훈부처장관 박한



REPUBLIC OF KOREA

(Translation)

November 7, 1984

CITATION

In recognition of and appreciation for his
 outstanding and meritorious service rendered to the
 Republic of Korea, I take great pleasure in awarding,
 in accordance with the powers delegated to me by the
 Constitution of the Republic of Korea, the

ORDER OF CIVIL MERIT

MORAN MEDAL

TO

DR. SHERWOOD HALL

CANADA

Dr. Sherwood Hall has rendered distinguished
 service to the Republic of Korea by exerting his utmost
 efforts to improve the public health conditions of
 the people as a medical doctor and Methodist missionary.
 In particular, Dr. Sherwood Hall has played an important
 role in initiating the sale of Christmas seals and the
 building of sanatorium facilities in Korea for the
 treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, and thereby
 has greatly contributed to the strengthening of the
 friendly ties between the Republic of Korea and the
 Dominion of Canada.

His valuable dedication and service have gained for
 him the appreciation and admiration of the Korean people.



like colorful flowers. The whole effect was charming. They gracefully moved about in varying positions, which were most artistic, as they executed the movements of this Korean classical dance. Our son, William, took video-taped pictures of this and other aspects of our trip, and if you would like to view them, you are welcome to write to him at our address.

On the morning of November 9 we visited Asia's highest skyscraper known as DLC-63. It is scheduled for completion in the Spring and is being built by a Christian architect, Mr. In Su Kim, who had earlier breakfasted with us at our hotel. At that time he told us about his church which is the largest in Korea and holds ten services each Sunday to accomodate everyone. He had invited us to come and have tea at his partially constructed building, which we did, taking an elevator to the 58th floor. It happened to be a misty day so we were not able to see the layout of the big city of Seoul, but even so we could not help but be impressed.

Next on the agenda was a drive to beautiful South Mountain (Namsan), which is really a part of Seoul and is where many of Seoul's wealthy citizens have built homes. But that was not the object of our visit to this area but to visit the very Woman's Medical College that had been founded by my mother in 1928. At that time the Mission was feeling the effects of the financial depression in the USA and had turned down my mother's request to open a medical college for women. Korean women who came to her hospital were often scared away because they would not allow a male doctor to examine them. The mission hospital became swamped, with not enough female physicians to respond to the need. My mother felt that the situation was desperate and so persuaded the Mission to grant her permission to start her medical training institute with the proviso that she not ask them for a cent of money. Overcoming many obstacles, my mother was able to achieve her goal of medical education for women. Her first teaching staff all volunteered their services without compensation. Eventually, with financial backing and endowment almost exclusively from Korean support, the institute became a full-fledged college for women and received accreditation.

Our Korean friends were very eager for us to see how the college had grown. It has been incorporated now as "Koryo Medical School" and is a part of Koryo University. It has grown to 1000 women students, and what my mother would not have appreciated, to 3000 male students. Dean Suh of Koryo Medical College treated us to lunch at an exclusive picturesque garden restaurant where we were served Korean food and could even have had raw fish which we declined.

That evening we were given a dinner by the Council of Bishops, the five bishops of the Methodist Church of Korea. They gave us a cordial welcome, and my family says that my five minute speech in response in Korean was my best performance. They gave Dr. Marian an enamel jewelry box with a mirror and to me they presented a plaque. Here I met Dr. Moon's daughter who is the wife of the head of our Methodist Mission in Seoul, Dr. Matthews. Miss Marian Kingsly, one of our Methodist missionary nurses, gave us a rare clipping taken from an issue of the "Christian Herald" of February 22, 1893 in which appeared an article by my father. We so appreciated her thoughtfulness in sharing it with us that I should like to share an excerpt from it with you.

In his letter to the Editor dated December 10, 1892, my father, Dr. William James Hall, describes his appointment to Korea's Interior:

"At our annual meeting in August I was appointed to the Pyong Yang Circuit, which includes the territory from Seoul to Pyong Yang, a distance of 180 miles. We loaded our little pack ponies with drugs and books, and started on our tiresome journey over rough roads, fording streams and climbing mountains. I have the privilege of being the first missionary appointed to exclusive work in the interior. I praise God for the privilege of carrying the Gospel to those who have never heard of it before.

My work is entirely pioneer work...The Holy Spirit has gone before us and prepared the soil to receive the precious seed, and will cause it to spring up and Yield an abundant harvest... Last Spring when I first visited Pyong Yang an edict was issued prohibiting under penalty the buying of superstitious books, after which we were unable to sell any of our books. This fall I have sold over six hundred copies of Christian books without the slightest opposition. The people appear to be anxious to buy and read our books. They are manifesting a deep interest in Christianity and we are looking for glorious results. God is wonderfully opening up our way, for which we praise him and ascribe to him all the glory."

The next day we visited the Kwanosung Boys High School, which my father had first founded in Pyong Yang with only 13 boys. Due to World War II it had since been transferred to Seoul and has now grown to 3,000 high school students. Prior to our visit, the students had sent me a very lengthy questionnaire which I am sorry I never had time or sufficient eyesight to read. I believe it was about what I thought of the progress made in present-day Korea. We were ushered to a very large auditorium and after I was introduced to the assembled faculty and students I did address them in a brief talk in my broken Korean. Marian was also asked to speak and chose to do so through an interpreter. The students listened most attentively and were very polite. I was presented with a plaque and a large golden key, which should have gone to my father had he been living. I was most impressed with the splendid student body and knew that with their fine Christian Chaplain they were in good Christian hands. The school treated us to a delicious luncheon at which we were joined by the Reverend Grayson, Professor at the Methodist Seminary. We left the school convinced that these young men would contribute substantially to Korea's bright future and rejoicing that my father, even in the very brief time he was in Korea, was able to initiate such a worthy work for his Master.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION 1893-1984

When Marian and I first came to Korea as medical missionaries in 1926, we attended my mother's "Hankap", a special Korean celebration of the 61st birthday. I knew from the past that Koreans do know how to honor a birthday in magnificent style, but that evening of my 91st birthday on November 10, I was given the grandest birthday party I ever experienced. It was held at the famous Silla Hotel and was hosted by the Seoul Chapter of the Korean National Tuberculosis Association, following their preliminary meeting of some 300 doctors and nurses. I had asked Dr. Marian to present two envelopes at this meeting to both the Korean National Tuberculosis Association and the Seoul Chapter on behalf of myself as author of WITH STETHOSCOPE IN ASIA; KOREA and of Mr. Tong Yul Kim, the translator of my book into Korean. These contained the royalties which we had each received from the Dong-A Ilbo Press from the first printing of the Korean abridged version of my book. We presented these gifts for the respective TB Associations to apply towards treatment and rehabilitation of needy TB patients whom they were treating, as a practical demonstration of our sincere appreciation of the great work they were doing for these patients, not only in terms of recovery, but also in all areas of TB work. I could see that these gifts were very well received by the Association which promised to see that they would be applied where they were most needed.

The birthday party which followed the annual meeting sessions was opened with a speech of warm welcome and the singing of "Happy Birthday." I was then presented with the largest and tallest birthday cake I had ever seen. They gave Dr. Marian a knife to start the first cut and then they proceeded to serve it to all the guests. They had made it so large that we were given the largest layer to take back with us, and we shared it with the staff of the hotel which they seemed to enjoy and appreciate.

Now by far the grandest personal joy that came to me about this birthday party was just before its close. A gentleman came up to greet

me saying that if it had not been for me, he would not now be alive and would not have been able to even come to my birthday celebration! It seems that back in 1940 when we were expelled from Korea because of the war, he had been a patient in our Haiju Sanatorium. He had recovered and had become a Christian. Subsequently, he had received training and is now serving as a pastor in a small Korean church. I was so thrilled that I had a picture taken of us at the party. (He came to the airport at a considerable distance for him in order to see us off when we left Korea.) I felt doubly grateful to have been given this birthday party, for this meeting alone would have been worth the whole trip to me, though of course, I am not unmindful nor ungrateful for all the wonderful things that came our way because of it.

MEMORIAL AT TAEGU

It was hard to believe when Sunday morning of November 11 dawned, that we had been in Korea a full week. We attended a service at the East Gate Methodist Church, near the location where we stayed with my mother when we first arrived in Korea in 1926. Mother had been working at the East Gate Hospital where she had delivered more babies than at any other hospital in Seoul. It was also from this location that we had viewed the funeral procession of the last king of Korea which coincided with our arrival in 1926--but that is another story, which many of you have already read about in my book.

The church service was conducted in the Korean language and although we did not understand many of the words, we felt the zealous dedication and enthusiasm of the preacher and enjoyed the singing of the fine choir. It was a most inspiring service. The church members welcomed us so warmly that it was difficult to pull ourselves away to our luncheon engagement at the Silla Hotel.

Somehow the President of Taegu University had heard about our contemplated trip to Seoul and he wanted very much to take advantage of this opportunity to have us take part in an opening ceremony for a large new building in their Special Education Department to be named after my mother, "The Dr. Rosetta Hall Memorial." Here teachers of the handicapped would be trained.

Dr. Rosetta Hall had pioneered in the education of the blind and deaf in Korea. She had established a School for the Blind and introduced a Braille-like system called "New York Point System" for teaching the blind to read, herself adapting it to the Korean alphabet. She would prepare her own teaching aids in spare moments by pricking dots with a pin into stiff Korean oiled paper which resembled cardboard. In 1914 she had convened the first conference held in Asia for dealing with the problems and education of the handicapped. The university thought it would be fitting to have Rosetta Hall's son participate in the opening ceremonies of the building named for her. Consequently, they had issued me a warm invitation. I had replied that I should be glad to accept it so long as the function did not conflict with our Seoul commitments. Marian, realizing that they would have a difficult time reading my writing, had thoughtfully enclosed a note of her own to make sure there would be no conflict in dates.

So, according to schedule, they sent Dr. Kang and Dr. Kim to escort us by car on this four hour trip. After our lunch at the Silla Hotel, we set off on the famous modern Seoul-Pusan Expressway which gave us a refreshing view of the countryside. As in the city of Seoul, here too were changes from the Korea we had lived in before World War II. No longer did the houses in the country have thatched roofs, for because of the fire hazard, thatched roofs were forbidden. Instead the roofs were tiled. We reached Taegu in four hours and were comfortably settled in a small but clean and neat hotel and were ready for a good sleep.

The next morning we were first taken to a program in an auditorium. Here a blind boy gave us a welcoming speech by running his fingers up and down on a stiff paper that had certain machine-made raised dots on it.

By doing this he was actually feeling with his fingers what he was saying with his mouth, and his words came out clearly and without hesitation. One could not help but admire his feat of making his fingers talk for him. Then we stood up and congratulated him.

Sitting near me was a gentleman who smiled cheerfully as he shook my hand and said, "I don't suppose you know me, but I was heartily spanked by your mother when I came into this world for she delivered me!"

It was then I realized that I was speaking to Dr. Howard Moffett of the Presbyterian Mission in Taegu. "Yes, I know now," I responded. "You are the very gentleman that wrote to me so kindly about how very much you had enjoyed my book. I am indeed glad to meet you personally and to meet Mrs. Moffett also."

Soon after this we were all asked to go and participate in the official opening ceremony of the fine new building, built in honor of my mother who had so wanted to help the blind of Korea and loved them very much. Although I had arranged a lot of dedication ceremonies, I had not been responsible for cutting the ribbon, so I was glad that Dr. Marian and William had been asked to also participate in this one. We were each given a pair of white gloves and a pair of shears as we stood before the beautiful colored ribbon that was stretched across the entrance way of the new building. At a signal from the President who called out, "Please cut the ribbon," we all cut it simultaneously. At that moment, the doors of the building seemed to open spontaneously and we were ushered into the building. It was declared officially opened, and everyone followed.

The first room on the right had been dedicated to my mother and contained memorabilia of her life and work. The first thing that caught my eye was a glass case in which was boldly displayed my letter to the President in my terrible penmanship which few could possibly read! By marked contrast, right next to it, lay a letter in beautiful and legible handwriting from none other than my dear wife, Marian, interpreting my scrawl. No wonder I did not wish to linger at this exhibit! We moved on to see the many other rooms suitable for teaching the handicapped and for those who would be trained to teach them. The tour concluded with a special entertainment given by blind, deaf, crippled and mentally retarded students. It was an impressive demonstration of what they had learned and of how they had overcome their handicaps in many ways. We were deeply touched by the display of their achievement and rejoiced that this new facility would enable Taegu University to continue its splendid work and train more teachers. In our hearts we praised God for this institution which is such a wonderful blessing to the handicapped of Korea.

KYONGJU INTERLUDE

A little extra time had been planned for us to visit a most historic part of Korea in nearby Kyongju. After a tour of the Kyongju campus of Taegu University, we were again interviewed by the press. The following day would be devoted to sightseeing. Here were the great Silla Dynasty Tombs, the resting place of those ancient Korean kings who lived about the time that the Roman Empire was at its zenith, the rich museum with relics of that period and the great statue of the Sakkara Buddha. Here also was the Buddhist temple from which the Buddhist monks had extended their religion to Japan. Since these latter two were located on a mountain top and would require some climbing, we guessed that it would not be expeditious for us oldsters to try to see these. So William took advantage of that trip before breakfast and we did some extra sleeping. William found the trip very worthwhile, but confirmed that it was not for us, because it was both steep and very rough. William was able to get some good pictures of the Sakkara Buddha statue and was given the rare privilege of taking video-taped pictures of the interior of the temple while the worshippers were detained until he had had this opportunity.

It was a new experience for us to be tourists without any of the expenses. The Silla tombs are huge grassy mounds, and I must confess that

I preferred the appearance of the tomb of King Kija, the first king of Korea, whose grave I often visited as a boy on the mountainside above the Taedong River in Pyong Yang. Admittedly, without carved tombstones, the Silla tombs would be easier to maintain and to mow the grass over them.

The museum with its varied treasures was located high up over one of the tombs and I opted not to go up because of the height, but to wait for the others below. I was not idle while they were at the museum, however. For one thing, at the request of a young groom and his beautifully dressed bride, I was asked to take their camera and snap a photo of them with the museum in the background. It seems that November is the best month to visit this tourist spot for the rates are low because it is off season, being wintertime. It then becomes a favorite place for honeymooners. In fact, such couples were going about hand-in-hand at this "honeymoon center." That would have been unheard of during the time we were serving in Korea, for then a Korean bride was really a "housewife" and not in name only. In fact, the bride's eyes would have been painted shut till after the marriage ceremony was well over. I suppose it served to spare her from shock, for the groom was usually a boy much younger than she, and she would have to mother him, so to speak. But nowadays, I could see, all of that has radically changed.

Shortly before we left the hotel for our sightseeing tour, a Korean woman doctor came especially to see Dr. Marian. She said that she had happened to see us on TV and was so surprised to find that we were in Korea. She told us that she had come into our Norton Hospital at Haiju as a young woman and had been so fascinated by Dr. Marian's surgical work, that she went to medical college and became a surgeon herself! She was now practicing in Taegu and a medical emergency had kept her from visiting us the day before, so she had come to Kyongju especially to see us. I wondered how it was after all these years that she had no grey hairs. She laughed and said the secret was that she dyed her hair black! She walked with us as far as the tombs telling us about her work, and then left to return to her busy clinic.

The others returned from seeing the museum and reported seeing the original Crown of Silla which is so very old that it is dull and broken and shows its age, although it is the same shape as my shiny gold plated replica. They were most impressed by all the unique and interesting treasures they saw and were happy to have been given this wonderful opportunity. Now it was time to return to our hotel and get our things put in the car for the return trip to Seoul.

KOREAN FAREWELL

Our motor trip was interrupted when our driver discovered that a small gadget in the timer had caused the engine to stop. In the country it would be hard to get the small part, but just then a police car came by. I seldom like to see police cars, but this one was a welcome sight. The policeman saw our plight and wanted to help. It seems his car was the same make as the one we were in and in this case, he allowed us to take the needed part from his vehicle and put it into our timer. We heartily thanked him, marveling at his good will, and hoped that he would be able to get the replacement for his car before too long. We were enabled by his kindness to be on our way and reached our hotel in Seoul without further trouble.

After a good nights sleep and a good breakfast, we started to pack. But where were we to put all of the gifts that we had acquired was the question. Fortunately we did not have to wait long for the answer. The KNTA had anticipated our dilemma and sent a man with heavy cardboard boxes and materials to do a real job of packing for us. They also eased our minds about the air freight by assuring us we would be able to take it all with us. They were as good as their word, so all the the gifts arrived safely and unbroken. We even found out later that since these gifts had been given to us by the Korean Government, we did not even have to pay duty on them.



On November 14 we were scheduled to leave by Pan Am to Tokyo at 4:00 p.m. and thence, by CP-Air to Vancouver, arriving November 15 at 10:45 a.m. We were escorted to the Seoul airport not only by our many Seoul friends, but even a few of our Taegu friends had come to see us off. We were all ushered to the VIP lounge rather than the ordinary waiting room. Even my former TB patient had come to see us off. At first he was not allowed to enter the VIP room, but fortunately, William had spotted him trying to enter and being refused. So William explained who he was and they then cheerfully allowed him to sit with us.

When word came to board our plane, it was hard to leave our good Korean friends who had treated us so wonderfully and given us so much to remember. We were especially grateful for the album they presented to us filled with photos, newspaper clippings about our visit, and other mementos of our unforgettable Korea trip.

AFTERGLOW

The flight to Tokyo was a short one. Two Japanese boys met us and took us both some distance in wheel chairs to where we would soon be boarding our plane for Vancouver. We were given seats in the center which we found were very narrow and not nearly as comfortable as the wider window seats we had enjoyed on the way to Korea. It was hard to struggle out of the seats for frequent walks down the aisle to try to keep our blood circulating. This time the flight was all night, but we found it almost impossible to sleep sitting up and squeezed in so tightly, so Marian and I both experienced severe "jet lag" going in this direction which we had not had the other way. However, the friends who met us at the Vancouver airport welcomed us back so warmly that we almost forgot our pains as we began telling them about our experiences in Korea.

Soon after reaching home, Mr. Hugh Dobson called to say that it was about the last day to see the exhibit at the Vancouver Theological College of John Wesley, founder of Methodism, and his hymn-writer brother, Charles Wesley. He offered to drive us over to see it for he knew that Marian was born in Epworth, England, the same birthplace as John Wesley, and that her mother had been the organist at the Wesley Memorial Chapel. So we decided that we should forget our jet lag and accept the invitation to see the exhibit.

We found this was indeed very worthwhile. Here were displayed many items relating to the Wesleys. One letter of John's written to his brother, Charles, caught my eye. In it John asked his brother not to write such long hymns, since people did not have the time to sing that long! I wondered if some people might feel likewise about this account of our Korea trip!

Although we had returned home and did not anticipate any more interviews, the word about our wonderful adventure must have reached the Canadian reporters who called up to get our story. First to come over to see us was a reporter from the "Vancouver Sun", the largest newspaper in Vancouver. The photographer who accompanied him got so excited about taking our picture that he forgot to take his camera with him when he left, and he phoned us in great concern. We were able to give him the good news that his precious camera was safely with us.

Then, not to be outdone, our own local Richmond reporter asked for an interview for the paper in this Vancouver suburb, "The Richmond Review." That fine write-up did make the mistake of calling our Christmas Seals "Easter Seals" but we appreciated the article, and it shows us pictured with the Silla Crown which we were given. Back in Ontario, where most of my relatives on my father's side of the family live, there were articles in the "Brockville Recorder" and in the "Toronto Globe and Mail" and we were interviewed by a reporter for the United Church of Canada Magazine, "The Observer." So we have now had a lot of experience talking to reporters. While we might be able to note errors in the accounts on this side of the globe, we would not be able

to check on the accuracy of those news articles printed in Korean script, for it has been so long since we have used it, we have forgotten how to read it. Still, we treasure our scrapbook of clippings in both languages for the "afterglow", which the dictionary defines as, "A comfortable feeling following a pleasant experience."

Now I must bring to a close this lengthy account, for I realize many of you do not have the time to wade through so much material, and I don't blame you. Neither am I conceited enough to suggest that I deserve the medals and gifts bestowed upon me, for I well know that there are many others more deserving than I. But sometimes our dear Lord in all His kindness may choose a weaker vessel like myself to demonstrate His great love and kindness to those who have tried to serve Him faithfully.

I am humbly grateful to God for the truly wonderful Korean people. I am mindful of the terrible hardships they have suffered down through the years and that they are only now beginning to come to their own. I believe that the message of Jesus Christ has reached deeper into Korea than in any other country in the 20th century and soon they will have to send missionaries to us! God is working in our beloved Korea and He continues to perform many great wonders in Korea for which we praise His name.

To know the Korean people is to love them, and I want you to love them too and help them all you can. They will never forget your kindness. I know this from personal experience, for I have been the recipient of such an overwhelming shower of love and generosity that I can never thank them enough. The Korean Government and the Korean people gave us a really wonderful time and countless happy memories which we delight in sharing with you. We praise God that we had the privilege of being His servants for a time in Korea.

Now in the words of Paul, another servant of Jesus Christ, I would like to leave you with his statement from Ephesians 3: 20 (NIV translation):

"Now to him who is able to do immeasurably more than all we ask or imagine, according to his power that is at work within us, to him be glory in the church and in Christ Jesus throughout all generations, for ever and ever! Amen."



—Ken Cobles photo

Koreans honor Richmond doctor

By KIM BOLAN

Sherwood and Marian Hall, both doctors, were forced to leave their Korean home in 1940 by the Japanese occupation government. They were accused of spying and deported after a bitter court trial.

The Richmond seniors returned to Korea two weeks ago — 44 years later — and were greeted with the highest honor the South Korean government could offer: Sherwood was the first Canadian to receive South Korea's highest award, the Order of Civil Merit Moran Medal, for his outstanding contribution to the promotion of social welfare through his public health activities.

Sherwood, who celebrated his 91st birthday while on the trip, started Korea's first tuberculosis sanatorium back in 1928.

"I started it in Haiju (now in North Korea) because you had to go to China to get treatment and many people were dying," says Sherwood, who returned to Canada Thursday.

The son of medical missionaries who worked much of their lives in Korea, Sherwood was "the first white baby born in Korea — at least in the north."

His mother, Dr. Rosetta Hall, an American doctor, set up Korea's first school for the handicapped and his father, Dr. William Hall, from southern Ontario, treated soldiers during the Sino-Japanese war in the mid-1890s.

Sherwood devoted himself to treating TB because it killed a family friend who cared for him as a child.

Vancouver Sun

(Canada)

November 20, 1984

"This young woman, Esther Kim Pak, was the first Korean to study Western medicine," he says. "But after she returned from studying in the U.S., she got tuberculosis. She went away to China for treatment, but it didn't work, so I watched her come back to Korea to die."

It was a "very hard experience" to be forced from the country he loved, Sherwood says, although he'll never forget the kind treatment on this visit to his "second homeland."

One of the highlights of his "sentimental journey back to Korea" was when a man he'd treated in his sanatorium 45 years ago sought him out and thanked him.

"He's a Christian preacher now. He was in the sanatorium when we left the country in 1940," Sherwood says. "He saw on television that we were back and he came to greet us."

Marian, who turned 88 in June, also devoted her time during their 16 years in Korea to treating the people.

"My husband wouldn't let me work in the sanatorium because I had my three babies — he delivered all of them — and there was a lot of risk," she says, sitting close beside the man she married 63 years ago.

She set up a baby clinic and advised mothers on health care for children.

The Halls had wanted to visit Korea again, but couldn't afford it.

"It was such a shock to see they^{*} invited us as their guests and they were going to pay for everything. We were very honored," Marian says.

* Korean National Tuberculosis Association

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by Sherwood Hall, M.D.

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